

COALITION CABINET ONLY CHANCE FOR RUSSIA, IS BELIEF

Fate Of Nation Hinges On
Kerensky's Efforts To
Form Government

FRONTIER CLOSED

No Crossing Of Border
To Be Allowed Until
August 15

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 28.—The members of the Government go to Moscow on Monday to attend a great national assembly of members of the Duma, municipalities, zemstvos, and executives of the Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' delegates. The assembly will last for four days to consider the complete reconstruction of the Cabinet, including a due proportion of the bourgeoisie.

It is realized that the fate of Russia hangs on the result of M. Kerensky's efforts to form a patriotic and enduring coalition.

The Assembly at Moscow has, however, been postponed until the Cabinet has been reconstructed.

The Executive of the Cadets' Party has approved its members joining the Government.

General Russky and General Gourko have been summoned to Petrograd.

No Counter Revolution

German agents and Maximalists have been proclaiming that a counter-revolution is contemplated but M. Kerensky has destroyed this bogey by declaring that any attempt to restore the monarchy will be suppressed with utmost rigor.

The Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has passed resolutions recommending that the Maximalists who incited to revolt and received money from Germany should be publicly tried, expressing the hope that Lenin, their leader, will not escape justice and offering itself for reelection.

The Women's Battalion of Death had a hundred and fifty out of two hundred wounded in the recent fighting.

The Government has reimposed a press censorship with regard to military and naval information.

In view of exceptional circumstances, the Government has ordered the closing of the frontiers till August 15. Till then nobody who does not hold a diplomatic passport will be allowed to leave or enter Russia.

Front Is Quiet

London, July 28.—A Russian official wireless communique today reports: In Galicia on the front of the enemy's offensive nothing material occurred. The enemy somewhat pressed back our detachments eastward of Kiriababa.

The Rumanians continued their pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Kozdi and Vasarihely and occupied the heights five versts south-westward and the villages of Monestirka, Kochinul, Dragolovo and Berescl. The Rumanians captured a battery and some prisoners.

We advanced in the region of Kalakul towards the River Putna and occupied the village of Boduple on the left bank.

The German official communique reports:—The Russian armies continue to retreat on both sides of the Dniester while destroying numerous roads and railways. Our troops crossed a line drawn between Jagtelorica, Horodenka and Zeblowa.

German and Austrian troops wrested some high positions from the still resisting enemy in the wooded Carpathians.

The German forces upon the Upper Putna retired before the pressure of the enemy.

The Austrian official communique reports:—The enemy somewhat advanced his front at Putna. His attacks were repulsed near Soveja. The Allied forces are approaching the western frontier of Bukovina.

Paris, July 29.—A Rumanian official communique dated the 26th reports:—We enlarged the breach northward in the enemy front and seized the whole of the old position on a width of thirty kilometers to a depth of fifteen, capturing 1,245 prisoners, two batteries of howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions.

Copenhagen, July 27.—The Vienna papers report that the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz.

Fallen in France



Lieut. J. C. Porter

Second Lieutenant J. C. Porter, Machine Gun Corps, former Shanghai boy, was killed in action in France on July 24, according to a telegram just received by his brother, Mr. Thomas H. Porter of Dodwell and Co., Ltd.

Lieut. Porter was well known and popular here, being a prominent figure in local and inter-port sports. He played center-half for the Shanghai Football Club and was an inter-port player for several seasons as well. He left for England with the first contingent, sailing October 16, 1914, on the Suwa Maru.

PEACE MEETINGS CAUSE RIOTING IN ENGLAND

Soldiers and Civilians Attack
Workmen's Council Delegates in Various Cities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates established at the Pacific Conference in Leeds were inaugurated at various industrial centers on Saturday amid scenes of disorder, especially at the Brotherhood Church, Kingsland, London, where a patriotic demonstration, including some soldiers, forced an entrance after stoning the windows, wrenching the water-pipes and causing a cascade to descend on the audience.

The patriots held a meeting and forced the delegates to stand and listen to the National Anthem. A crowd outside assaulted the delegates as they departed. Great damage was done to the fittings of the church.

Four delegates of the Russian Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, who were expected to attend, went to Paris instead.

Disorders on a smaller scale characterized the meeting at Newcastle, where a resolution greeting the Russian Revolution was carried. The mover said that they were anxious to support the lads at the front as much as possible.

A Pacific resolution at the Newcastle Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates led to extraordinary disorder, soldiers from the Colonies storming the platform waving Union Jacks. Free fights followed. The police were powerless and the meeting was smashed up amid the singing of the National Anthem.

Similar meetings at Leicester and Norwich apparently passed off without disturbance.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, denounced the exponents of pacifism, saying "We shall have shells, guns, tanks and aeroplanes in unprecedented numbers next year and we must fight to secure the prize within our grasp."

The Weather

Generally fine and hot, with trace of rain. The maximum temperature was 82.3 and the minimum 74.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 90 and 72.

German Lines Worried By Threat Of Offensive Of British In Flanders

Blows At French In Champagne Made To Ward Off
Onslaught Near The Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids last night northeastward of Epehy, south-eastward of Havincourt, westward of Fontaine-lez-Croiselles and near Fleurbaix, capturing prisoners and machine guns.

We entered the German lines at Rœux Chemical Works and captured 20 prisoners, a trench-mortar and a machine gun. We entered the enemy positions near Ypres and captured 54 prisoners and two machine guns. We repulsed raids southeastward of Messines.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There was great aerial activity yesterday and fighting in the air was continuous. We bombed important railway-stations and two aerodromes. We made a number of other raids and carried out much successful photographic and artillery work.

We brought down sixteen and drove down fourteen enemy machines. Thirteen of ours are missing. We brought down two balloons.

The German official communique wireless this evening reports:

Since mid-day the artillery duel in Flanders has again been very strong.

Progress was made in East Galicia.

Despite the ferocity of the fighting in Champagne where, according to Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, the Germans employed five divisions in fruitless attacks during the past week, sending even the cooks and orderlies forward in their assaulting waves, interest remains centered in Flanders. French correspondents on that front are struck with awe when attempting to describe the cannonade.

Germans Feel Out Lines

The Germans are probing everywhere from the sea to the south of Arras by means of raids and gun-fire in a vain attempt to divine the plans of the British. It is the enemy's

dread of a British attack that actuates his desperate blows in Champagne. French military experts say that the enemy, knowing he will shortly be gripped by the throat, is trying to recover important positions in Champagne in order to protect his flank in the event of reverses farther north. These experts anticipate that the British offensive will not materialize for some time. They declare that the British methods which were so splendidly successful in the Battle of the Somme will be utilized in the forthcoming push with the improvements gained by experience.

The sound of the guns in Flanders has been heard daily in London for weeks past but has been audible during the last fortnight in the hours during which, according to the German communique and the correspondents at the British front, the artillery duel has been unprecedentedly violent, exceeding even those artillery actions which preceded the attacks at Verdun and the Somme.

Correspondents state that the enemy has apparently piled up enormous supplies of munitions for an artillery offensive and is specially bombarding the country near the coast and smashing Neuport to pieces, though active with his guns and raiding parties as far down as St. Quentin. 15-inch shells sometimes fall twenty miles from the front line.

Thousands of gas shells have been poured into Ypres and back areas at a score of places which have not been touched for the last two years are searched almost daily by the enemy guns. The British reply with a greater volume of fire and more frequent raids.

The German raid at Homcourt, north of St. Quentin, was the heaviest of their attacks. Following the obliteration of a trench by gun-fire their raiders advanced concealed by men belching smoke from an apparatus strapped to their backs. They captured a working party of engineers, who escaped from them.

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan Will Stiffen Its Chinese Policy

Diplomatic Commission Decides
To Support 'Deserving' Politicians in Peking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokyo, July 28.—It is believed that the recently formed High Diplomatic Commission, after repeated conferences, has decided that Japan's attitude to China, while not departing from a policy of non-interference may assume when necessary a more definite and more tangible form for helping such among the politicians in China as are deserving and considered most able to cope with the situation, and to establish and maintain stability throughout the country. This step is thought necessary in view of the vital importance of preserving the peace of the Far East. The Powers are expected not to object to this line of policy as Japan attaches prime importance to the stability of the government of China for maintaining the peace of the Far East.

Germany and Austria At One on Peace Issue

Count Czernin Says Berlin and
Vienna Are Agreed On
Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, July 29.—Count Czernin, in reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech on Belgian Independence Day, alleged that there is complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace, which must be honorable. "The Entente will never crush us and we do not intend to crush them. The war will end with a peace by understanding, hence further sacrifices are useless. It is necessary to reach that understanding as soon as possible and all states must unite in order to make a world-war impossible in future."

The democratization of Constitutions was the keynote at present and Austria and Hungary are working to that end but they declined outside interference.

French Army Salutes American Flag



AMERICAN FLAG ON FRENCH FRONT.

With solemnity that was most impressive, a large portion of the army of General Mangin, one of the French heroes of the defense of Verdun, marched past the first American flag to be seen at the battle front in France. The flag was the gift of the French Government to Mr. Kindberg, of the University of Stanford. Mr. Kindberg presented it to General Mangin, who has under his command a team from Stanford University known as Section V-14 of the American Ambulance, headed by Lieutenant Alan Muhr, of San Francisco.

AMERICAN WAR BUDGET TEN BILLION FOR YEAR

Six And A Half Billion Must Be
Raised Beyond Usual
Revenue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 27.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, submitting to Congress the estimates for the War Budget, said that her first year of war promised to cost the United States \$10,138 millions, besides loans to the Allies, making it necessary to raise \$8,500 millions.

COLONIAL CHANGES ORDERED BY JAPAN

Chosen And South Manchurian
Railways To Be Under
One Management

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokyo, July 30.—An Imperial Ordinance will be promulgated tomorrow and enforced from August 1 which makes drastic changes in the system of colonial administration.

The most noteworthy is that the Chosen Railway are brought under the management of the South Manchurian Railway Company and the offices of the President and Vice-President of the same company will be abolished and the company will be managed by a board of directors who will be under the direct control of the Governor-General of Kwantung.

The President and Governor-General of Kwantung will be replaced by the President of the South Manchuria Railway, Baron General Yuiro Nakamura, who, by special Imperial order, will be removed from the Retired List and reinstated for active service for assuming the governorship of the Leased Territory.

The service of the Gendarmes system, as in vogue in Chosen, will be applied to Kwantung under General Kumabe. The unification of the colonial administration is explained to be the aim and purpose of the new regulations.

British Submarine Captures German Ship

Prize Crew Goes On Board
But Is Forced To
Sink It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 29.—The admiralty reports:—One of our submarines in the North Sea on Friday captured the German steamer Batavier. The crew abandoned the ship. A prize crew went on board, but owing to the damage done by gun-fire it was impossible to bring her in and she was scuttled.

TANK CORPS FORMED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 28.—An Army Order establishes a Tank Corps.

FENG KUO-CHANG GOES TO PEKING WITH OWN TROOPS

Starts for Capital to Assume
Presidency In
Advance of Plans

IS WELL GUARDED

Heads of Two Houses Of
Parliament Leave Shang-
hai for Canton

Acting-president Feng Kuo-chang left Nanking at midnight last night, according to an official telegram from Nanking last night. His sudden change of mind in leaving for the Capital before the scheduled time came as a surprise.

Every possible precaution was taken for the safety of the executive head on his trip. At Nanking, 800 policemen performed special patrol duty along the streets leading from the city proper to the station at Siakwan. Connection was made at 2 o'clock this morning with the special train at Pukow, where General Chang Chung-chang, commanding a mixed brigade, guarded the train.

The line north of Hsuehowfu will be under protection of General Liu Shin, Commander of 14th Division, while that north of Tsinanfu will be taken care of by the troops of Tuchun Chang Hual-chi of Shantung. General Tsao Kun will look after the safety of General Feng between Tientsin and Peking.

General Wu, Chief of the Military Staff of the Acting-President, made the trip with General Feng, together with three companies of bodyguards. Madame Feng remained at Nanking on account of sickness.

King Yin-peng, the representative of General Tuan Chi-jui, left Nanking several hours before General Feng and will make preparation for the reception of the new President in Peking.

C. T. Wang And Wu Go To Canton

C. T. Wang, vice-speaker of the Senate; Wu Ching-ten, speaker of the House, and General Li Lieh-chun of Kwangtung, sailed for Canton this morning. Before their departure they issued a joint appeal to all Parliamentarians throughout the Republic to go down to the southern metropolis immediately in order to convene at once the national legislature.

Feng's Family In Peking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, July 30.—Acting President Feng Kuo-chang's family arrived in Peking yesterday evening. It is understood that the Acting President himself will arrive on Thursday and preparations are already being made to receive him.

The report of the arrest of General Wei Hsing-wu is incorrect.

In view of the many wild rumors circulating concerning the espionage case, in which certain Chinese military and police officers are concerned, the police have cautioned the Chinese newspapers to refrain from publishing further reports on the case till after the preliminary investigation.

Meanwhile General Chien Hsi-lin has been sent to a military prisoner.

The German instructor is also in custody. It is believed that this may result in a protest from the Dutch Minister.

It had been reported that the police yesterday arrested General Wei Hsing-wu, who was in charge of the German prisoners' camp near Peking and also General Chien Hsi-lin, the Director of the Institution for training police-dogs, on charges of espionage and selling military secrets to the Germans. It is understood that the German instructor connected with the Institution is also involved and it was stated that the Government is in possession of evidence that General Wei Hsing-wu had plotted to prevent Acting President Feng Kuo-chang coming to Peking and also to effect the escape of Chang Hsun.

Feng's Plans At Capital

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 30.—Acting President Feng Kuo-chang leaves Nanking August 1 with two thousand bodyguards. General Li Chun will be transferred to the military governorship of Kiangsu. President Li has again wired the provinces refusing to resume his presidential functions under whatever circumstances. Re-

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Simbiris Aug. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Aug. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro M. Aug. 7
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Aug. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitsuhi M. Aug. 18
The American mail is due here on or about August 7, per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.

plies from the provinces favor recon- vocation of the Nanking provisional national assembly instead of parliament, chiefly for the purpose of amending the parliamentary organization law for the convening of a new Parliament next April.

After proper investigations concerning Chang Hsun and the Germans, ten German-educated military officers have been arrested for engaging in a conspiracy against China's declaring war on Germany. The plotters planned to delay Feng Kuo-chang's coming to Peking, for war will be declared after his arrival. Unless the contending faction comes to terms, force will be employed to suppress the internal disturbances.

Terrible Scenes In Chengtu

Chengtu, July 23 (delayed).—The Yunnanese fought the Szechuenese at Renshow (? Janshow) and Chienwei. At both places the former lost at first and then won. Nearly all the Szechuenese troops have gone southwards to resist. Fears are expressed that the Yunnanese intend to attack Chengtu.

The sights in the burnt quarters of the city are truly heartrending. Reuters' correspondent has not yet found anyone who blames General Liu Tsung-ho for what has occurred. After General Tai Kan's exit the citizens hoisted flags in honor of Liu Tsung-ho.

The French Consulate has suffered severe damage and is uninhabitable from shells and bricks crashing through the roof.

Mr. Hibberd of the Canadian Mission saved the Mission Girls School. Mr. Cook of the Church Missionary Society put out a fire near his Mission and Mr. R. R. Service of the Y. M. C. A. saved the American Methodist Hospital and also put out a fire threatening the block of buildings which contains the offices of the American Bible Society and the Foreign Office.

Canton Won't Recognize Mandate

Canton, July 30.—The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly is discussing a resolution, which is based on citizens' petitions, refusing to recognize the recent mandate transferring Chu Ching-lan to Kiangsi while there is a proposal to elect the ex-Tutuh, Hu Han-min, as Civil Governor of Chu Ching-lan goes.

Kwangtung and Kwangsi have decided not to recognize Presidential mandates pending reorganization of the Central Government, declaring the present Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet illegal.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has arrived in Kwangtung and is expected to reach Canton tonight or tomorrow.

Provisional Government Formed In Canton, Report

(From the Chinese Press) A Peking report states that a Provisional Government has been established in Canton with Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting as Premier, Governor Chu Ching-lan of Kwangtung as Minister of War, Admiral Chen Pi-kwan as Naval Minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Foreign Minister, Mr. Tong Shao-yi Minister of Finance, Dr. Wang Chung-hui Minister of Justice and Chang Chien Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

General Tuan Chi-jui has accepted the advice of Liang Chi-chao and Tang Hua-lung to resort to armed force for the suppression of the South and Western provinces which refuse to recognize the Peking Administration. He has appointed General Wu Kwang-hsin of Yochow commander-in-chief of the punitive forces and General Van Kuo-chang of Paoing assistant commander. The entire division of guardsmen stationed at Paoing has been mobilized for that purpose.

Plans have been formulated in Peking for the convocation of a provisional legislature, which is to develop in three different stages. A provisional assembly is to be organized first, which will revise the laws of election of the Parliamentarians in the Upper and Lower Houses and then the new Parliament will decide upon the working of the Legislature. This will be submitted to Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang upon his arrival in the Metropolis and will be carried out upon his approval.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting

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arrived at Whampoo last Saturday and called on Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the latter's residence at the public park. In the afternoon, he accompanied Dr. Sun, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Wang Chao-ming, Chang Ping-ling and Chen Chung-ming to Canton.

Defence Commissioner Lu Yung-hsuan of Shanghai wired to General Feng Kuo-chang secretly Sunday that the gunboat Kienkang, recently anchored in Woosung waters, has joined the independent squadron and left its anchorage for the Upper Yangtze. He suggested that General Feng wire to all the river forts to take precautions against its rebellious move.

General Lu Yung-hsuan has given four machine guns to Hsu Kuo-liang, chief of the Nantao police, for defence work of the native city in case of emergency. Hsu has ordered a certain section of the police to practice on the operation of the weapons and will place them on duty in the streets between the City and the French Concession during the night.

Heavy rain has deluged the valley of the Yellow river. Railway communications is only possible between the Capital and Paoingfu only on the Peking-Hankow Line.

A protest was lodged with General Feng Kuo-chang by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce against the constant change of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai.

Shensi And Shansi Tr. ops Engage In Bitter Fighting

(From Our Shensi Correspondent) East Shensi, July 16.—Revolution seems to be the watchword in this part of China. Scarcely has one ended, or at least its immediate all-upsetting consequences, before another is started. And in every new movement Shensi seems to be with the pioneers.

No doubt Shensi has plenty of courageous people; if they at the same time were just as wise and prudent and far-seeing and peace-loving it would indeed be a great blessing to the province.

But this last virtue, at least, does not have its home here. If occasion is lacking to fight for the Republic or some of its factions, they fight each other, higher and lower military fighting on account of some old grudge. Meanwhile they also are fighting robbers, of whom there is no end.

But now again we see and hear of comprehensive movements of troops, of recruiting on a big scale, of villages burned and looted on account of closing their gates for passing troops or robbers, of actual fighting between Shansi and Shensi soldiers on the east side of the Yellow river in or around the city of Linchinhien and of boatloads of killed and wounded Shensi soldiers being brought back to Shensi.

For 4 days the soldiers and other followers of general Ko Chien, from western Shensi, have been moving towards Shansi, crossing at the small ferryplace Hsia-Tang, (between Honyang in Shensi and Linchinhien in Shansi). The soldiers on the eastern side of this province are in great fear too, as they have always been enemies to the followers of Ko Chien. They have returned, owing to the fact that Ko Chien's followers stop them, kill them and take their rifles from them.

Some 5 or 6 of Ko Chien's well-equipped battalions have already crossed into Shansi and with them some 10 to 20 battalions of recruits picked up along the road. Ko Chien himself, with all the well-equipped soldiers in his division, which is supposed to reckon some 5,000 men, is supposed to cross in a day or two. Fighting has been heard from the Shansi side for 4 days now, but no-one seems to know what the object of the fight is. Evidently the Shansi soldiers regard the Shensi soldiers as robbers and treat them accordingly. Officially the aim of the two provinces is given out to be the same. Both want to restore the republic, but nevertheless they are engaging in the bitterest fight. And from the smoke rising from the villages on the Shansi shore it is evident that houses are being burnt wholesale; the Shensi troops evidently behaving very savagely.

Germans In Fear Of British Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

when crossing No Man's Land, profiting by the hurry of the Germans to escape the prompt riposte of the British guns.

Attack On French Falls

Paris, July 29.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:—A violent attack made by the enemy west of Hurbise on a front of 600 meters collapsed. Subsequently our infantry attacked with superb dash between Hurbise and the district south of La Boisselle, achieving progress at all points, especially in the Monument district.

Following an intense bombardment an attempt made by the enemy to recapture trenches between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 failed with heavy losses.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

The artillery duel continued very vigorously in the Cerny-Craonne region.

Following a short but very violent bombardment the Germans attacked at Hurbise but were completely frustrated.

On the left of the Meuse there were lively artillery actions, particularly at Hill 304.

The official communiqué issued yesterday afternoon reports: The night was marked by a violent bombardment followed by a series of fresh attempts, principally in the region of Braye-en-Laonnois, Chevigny Ridge and in the direction of Hurbise Monument. All the German infantry attacks completely failed with heavy loss.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports: Our front has been comparatively quiet except in the region of Allies and Hurbise and on both banks of the Meuse where the artillery of both sides were very active.

A correspondent on the British front wires that "The gun fire in Flanders is the most appalling we have ever heard. More extraordinary than the din is the extent of the cannonade which is being kept up without a break between the coast and Lens."

Aerial Fighting Intense

London, July 28.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: On Friday night we made a raid southward of Armentieres and repulsed an attack eastward of Oostaverne. There was considerable activity on the part of the enemy's artillery in the neighborhood of Armentieres northward of Ypres and in the Neuport sector.

Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:—There have been considerable reciprocal artillery actions at various points of our front, especially northward of the River Lys.

The intense aerial fighting yesterday afternoon and evening was markedly successful for our armies whose vigorous offensive attacks enabled our artillery machines to carry on successfully. An unusual number of photographs were taken. We bombed four enemy aerodromes. Some of our machines have been flying at low altitudes forty miles behind the enemy's lines. Fifteen German machines were crashed and sixteen were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

The German official communiqué wireless today reports: Except for short intervals, the artillery duel in Flanders did not diminish in intensity. Drum-fire commenced again this morning.

The enemy lost thirteen aeroplanes in the course of numerous engagements on the French front. Bombs were dropped last night on railway stations and military establishments in the vicinity of Paris. Hits were observed. Our armies returned unharmed.

Reuters' correspondent at British Headquarters wiring today states that the past week has been one of intense heat, furious gunning, in-

cessant reconnaissance work and much sharp local fighting.

The tremendous artillery bombardment northward of Armentieres and near Lens caused the Germans great anxiety and heavy casualties. The wind generally has been favorable for the use of gas and we have profited by it to the fullest extent. At night the artillery action diminished, but reached its greatest intensity at dawn.

The enemy has shelled our communications in the rear at intervals, but his firing on our battery areas has been promiscuous and chiefly carried out during the darkness. Our counter battery work has been very successful and direct hits have been obtained and dozens of gunpits and ammunition dumps exploded.

Both the British and German infantry have been very active in

raiding. The fact that the Germans have been indulging in a species of warfare which they dislike shows the anxiety of the enemy to learn what is happening opposite.

Kaiser Betrays Anxiety Over British Offensive

(Reuters' Agency War Service) Copenhagen, July 28.—The Kaiser betrays his anxiety regarding Flanders in a telegram to Marshal von Hindenburg from Galicia in which he gratefully recalls the deeds of the troops in the West who are tenaciously resisting the enemy. "Especially the brave troops in Flanders who for weeks have been the target of a very violent artillery bombardment and now are dauntlessly awaiting future assaults."

"This is my last will and testament"

And when the will was read, Liberty Horton, fair daughter of Col. Jim Horton, became heir to his vast Mexican estate. His friend, Major Winston and his partner, Jose Leon, were made trustees. All this is disclosed in the gripping scenes of

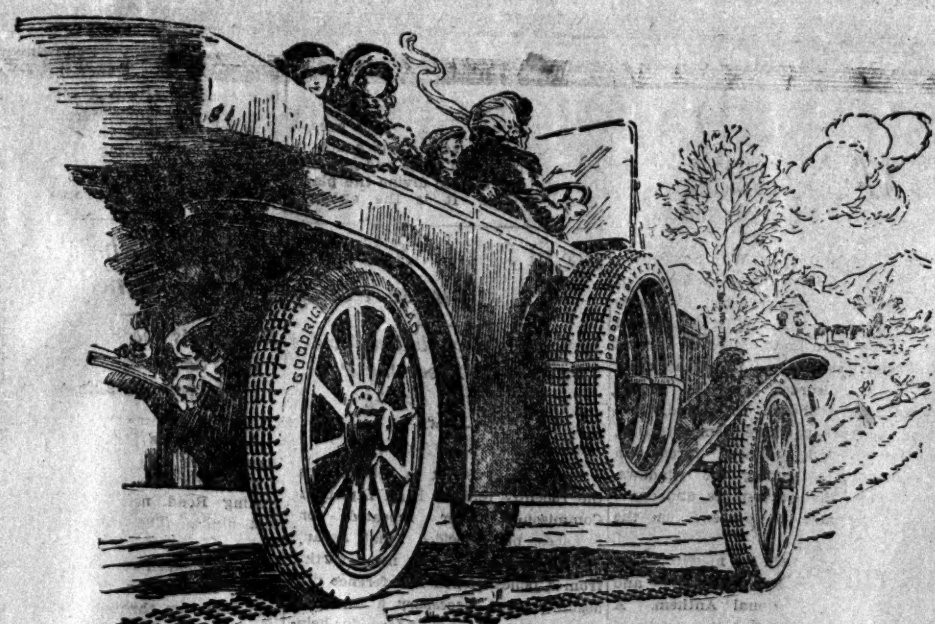
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SMALL HOPE FOR RESCUE

Coming Of Republican Troops
Is Only Chance Of Preventing Further Outrage

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Haichow, July 23.—Since the complete looting and partial burning of this city during the night of July 12 and morning of the 13th, Chang Hsun's soldiers have had things their own way. No one dares cross any one of them in any way and they work their own sweet will at any and all times.

The day after the big loot the local Magistrate went the rounds of the various camps in and near the city and made arrangements to collect from the gentry of the city, and pay to the soldiers, the sum of \$3,000, on condition that the looting should not be renewed on the following night. For this reason the following night was quiet and so has been every night since but robbing has been going on, nevertheless, constantly, in a quiet way.

The official story agreed upon by all concerned is that on the evening of the 12th of July, a large band of "tufels" gained entrance to the city, threw open all the gates and sacked the place. The soldiers bravely attacked the tufels and many were wounded on both sides. However the soldiers finally won the battle, the robbers were driven off and peace was restored. Thus is "fact" retained by all concerned and it matters little that no one on the round earth ever did or ever will believe the tale.

Another Place Looted
On the same night as occurred the Haichow raid, Sinspuhch, a large river and seaport four miles from Haichow, was also looted. As in Haichow, on the following day a large sum of money and, in addition, a large number of bags of flour from the foreign flour mills at Sinspuhch, was given the soldiers. But robbing there is still continuing.

Fang Shan, a large town, seventy

li west of here, where three hundred soldiers are quartered, was threatened with attack and immediately, with the help of other towns near, made a contribution of over \$10,000 to the three hundred soldiers to keep them quiet. They have kept quiet so far.

Yangkiakiehti, a large town a hundred li south-east of here, was looted and partly burned a few days after the trouble in Haichow.

Hsiangswelkou, another large, important town near Yangkiakiehti, has been held up for a large ransom. Soldiers were stationed at the gates of well-to-do people to keep them in a state of siege till the money demanded was forthcoming. Suian, a city halfway between here and Tsingkiangpu has been looted. Many smaller market towns and villages have been held up for ransom and some of them have been looted.

The soldiers have seemed to be only after loot. I have not heard of a single case where personal violence was offered to any person, man, woman or child, who did not attempt to stand in the way while the looting was proceeding. It is true that the soldiers shot some poor people and beggars whom they caught looting also. This was because no one but the soldiers was supposed to loot. However a very large amount of looting was done by the poor people who live in the city. The soldiers took only money, jewelry and small articles of value. The poor people took everything they could lay hands on.

Foreigners Not Disturbed
There is a large suburb outside the west gate of Haichow, where Mission Schools, Chapel, Hospital and residences are located. No looting was done in this suburb. On the night of the trouble all the foreigners gathered in the residence furthest from the west gate. One of the men then went over near the west gate to see if some information could not be gained as to what was happening in the city, also to find out if the looters were headed our way. The rattle of the rifles seemed to spread from part to part of the city and at times fusillades would seem to come from outside the west gate.

Our scout found that a squad of fifteen men had taken up a position commanding the outside of the gate and were shooting everyone who came out. These men were some of Chang Hsun's soldiers and had been ordered to guard the gate, and guard it they did. Our scout took his gun and stood guard with the soldiers all night. None of the looting soldiers

in the city tried to come out of that gate. Poor people and beggars came out with loot and were shot on sight. Near dawn the fifteen soldiers went into the city, supposedly to get their share of the loot.

We know nothing positively but suppose that the plan was not to disturb the foreigners, partly because the ringleaders realised that it would be bad policy to do so and partly because the Red Cross Military Wards, which are filled with sick comrades of the looters, are located in the Mission Hospital.

The Mission Hospital is now filled with wounded, both soldiers and people, who were in the raids at one place or another. Several have died of their wounds but most of them are doing well and will be out of the hospital soon.

Meanwhile the soldiers control the situation. Their commander, General Pei Pao-shan, formerly under Chang Hsun but now a loyal servant of Feng Kuo-chang's, is supposed to be on his way back. He was called away a month ago when Chang Hsun started for Peking. Pei Pao-shan may be able to settle matters. Again he may not. If not, nothing but an advance of Republican troops will bring these robbers to terms. They retain their guns and they retain their queues. They are loaded with loot and are looting still. What will the outcome be? We can only wait and see.

Music For Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

- (a) In the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.:—
 - 1.—March "Jock's Patrol" ... Godfrey
 - 2.—Overture "Le Toreador" ... Adam
 - 3.—Waltz "Phryne" ... Luluetta
 - 4.—Selection "The Arcadians" ... Monckton
 - 5.—Song "Because" ... d'Hardelot
 - 6.—Selection "The Alabama" ... Minstrels
- (b) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.:—
 - 1.—March "Folle Bergere" ... Berger
 - 2.—Overture "Elizita and Claudio" ... Mercadante
 - 3.—Waltz "Toujours ou Jamais" ... Waldteufel
 - 4.—Selection "Traviata" ... Verdi
 - 5.—(a) Intermezzo ... "Fairie Voices" ... Crowe
 - (b) One Step "The Policeman's Holiday" ... Erving
 - 6.—Song "I am a Rose" ... Mariani
 - 7.—Gavotte "Elfinette" ... Fletcher
 - 8.—Selection "Faust" ... Gounod

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE TOLD BY LLOYD GEORGE

despite All, U-Boats Won't Be Able To Starve It, Says Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 27.—Mr. Lloyd George, in a statement made to journalists, today, said that the result of the Allied Conference was extremely satisfactory and good would speedily come out of it.

He dwelt on the effort made by Great Britain, who has over five million men serving with the colors in addition to a million from the Colonies and half-a-million in the Navy. Great Britain's position from the war was entirely special. Her merchant fleet was the most important in the world, yet the British had raised a huge army without stopping the work of their seamen. They were at the present time plading at the disposal of their Allies nearly two million tons of shipping.

Nor had the British stopped mining. A million men were working in the collieries, which were sending much more coal to France than before the war, while a third or a quarter of the steel produced in Great Britain was sent to France for purposes of national defence.

Germany, appreciating the importance of Great Britain's role, believed that she would be able to conquer her by means of submarineism.

The destruction of British vessels in April was considerable. The enemy presumably relied on more serious results in May, June and July, when the days became longer, but the destruction of ships had diminished to

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and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.



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a marked degree and would become much less when the days shortened. The British Prime Minister paid a tribute to the help given by the American Navy in organising convoys.

Great Britain's ship-building program would produce next year four million tons in comparison with two

million tons built in the most favorable year before the war. The output of the yards has already considerably increased.

Five million workers of both sexes are now employed on national defence work in Great Britain.

Everything has now been arranged to make Great Britain self-support-

ing from an agricultural point of view and the Germans now would not be able to starve Great Britain. That was a capital event which changed the aspect of submarineism.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded: "The future of the world depends on Great Britain and France acting together."

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REICHSTAG DELVING INTO START OF WAR

Secret Meeting That Decided On Ultimatum To Serbia Discussed At Session

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 28.—The reference made by the Socialist Deputy Herr Haase in a speech he made in the Reichstag last week to a meeting which took place on July 5, 1914, as requiring explanation before the origin of the war could be understood, related, the Times is authoritatively informed, to a meeting at Potsdam on that date which was attended by the Kaiser, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, General von Falkenhayn, the German Chief of Staff, von Stumm, of the Political Department of the Foreign Office, the Austrian Archduke Frederick, Count Berchtold, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and General von Hoetzendorf, the Austrian Chief of Staff, which decided the points of the Austrian ultimatum despatched to Serbia eighteen days later and agreed to accept the consequences of war with Russia.

The Kaiser afterwards went to Norway for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments.

Three weeks later, when it became known that Great Britain would not remain neutral, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg wished to withdraw but it was then too late.

The subject was more explicitly raised during a secret session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago, when the fact that the Minister did not deny the facts, though he refused to make any statement on the matter, caused a sensation which possibly was one of the factors underlying the recent political crisis.

(Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated on June 28, 1914 and the Austrian ultimatum was presented to Serbia on July 23, 1914.)

Unclaimed Cablegrams

July	Address	From
19th	Hocktan	Singapore
19th	Yungfah	Oran
26th	Chester Fritz	Hongkong
26th	Katsukiefzo c/o Ishibashi	
	407 North Szechuen Road	Singapore
26th	Crowquill	Sakako

Drought in Germany Remains Unbroken; Disappointing Outlook

The Hague, June 23.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant publishes this pessimistic report on the prospective harvest of northwestern Germany:

"For cattle especially the outlook is decidedly bad—probably even worse than the people at present believe. Concerning the human food supply we remain silent; every one knows that things are painted rose color. But the shortage of potatoes, fats, and oils is tremendous."

The newspaper then asserts that the harvest of 1917 will be only of moderate volume unless a miracle happens; that the hay crop is good in quality, but that, except for low-lying fields, it is lacking in quantity and dried up, and that no second crop is expected. Cattle are suffering severely and are already being driven into the hayfields. Wheat crops, however, looked good, and the grain harvest is expected to be fairly good, although the rye is thin and poor, presumably for lack of good fertilizer. Potato vines are yellow and wilted, owing to the drought, and new potatoes are small.

The Courant says that, owing to the lack of vegetables, people are using wild plants, of which about thirty varieties are eaten. The production of milk and butter is decidedly poor, and it is a question how the cattle are to be maintained. The problem of labor and horses is also serious, farm horses costing as much as 5,000 marks, (about \$1,250 at normal exchange); that is 1,000 marks more than last year.

All yesterday's Berlin papers refer to the practical failure of the fruit crop. The Tageblatt says that the vegetable crop has also practically failed, and that people are now placing all their hopes in the improvement of the yield of early potatoes. The Leipziger Volkszeitung says that the potato crop is gravely threatened in other parts of Germany, and the promised additional meat ration has been practically abandoned.

Copenhagen, June 23.—The period of intense heat continues, according to reports from Berlin, over the greater part of Germany, the only exception being in the western part of the country. The drought in Denmark has been broken by heavy and prolonged rains.

Berlin on Wednesday experienced heat exceeded only three times in seventy years, and then in mid-July. Very little rain has fallen throughout Germany, and the Berlin Tageblatt is informed that there appear to be slight prospects of a change. Extension of forest fires is reported in various parts of Germany owing to the continued drought, and soldiers

have been called upon to assist in checking them.

According to an authoritative statement in the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, the protracted heat and dry weather, following the late, cold Spring, have had a most unfavorable effect on the yield of fruit and particularly of early vegetables, which this year are of especial importance, owing to the disappearance of potatoes. Notwithstanding the planting of a double acreage of vegetables, compared with peace times, the yield is disappointing. Extra plantings probably will not result in any increase in the total production.

Some relief is expected with the arrival of the first early potatoes. These are delayed, however, as Hungary, the principal source of early supply, has also suffered from weeks of drought. The old potatoes have been almost exhausted. Hamburg and Altona, for example, will be able to furnish none next week. Residents of these cities will draw from a pound to a pound and a quarter of bread instead. Residents of Hamburg are now being allowed to pay for fish with meat cards instead of money.

Tsar's Dancer Sues For Palace Seizure

Kshesinska Asks 2,000,000 Rubles Damages; Leninists Occupy Her Home

Petrograd, June 26.—Mlle. Kshesinska, the dancer and favorite of the former Emperor, has instituted suit against the provisional Government for 2,000,000 rubles.

She is suing because of the Government's failure to eject the followers of Nikolai Lenin, the radical Socialist leader, from her palace, which they occupied during the revolution, and the refusal of the military authorities to send troops to evict the Leninists.

The legal period for the evacuation of the villa expired today, but the Leninists decline to leave.

A despatch from Petrograd May 29 said that after a long process in the courts the keys of the palace had been delivered to Mlle. Kshesinska. At that time Kshesinska complained that the value of 227,000 rubles was missing.

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SEES GREAT SHRINKAGE IN GERMAN RESERVES

French Expert Figures 575,000 As Total, With a Monthly Loss Of 300,000

Paris, June 19.—General de la Croix publishes in the Temps the results of his study, supposedly from authoritative sources, of the present number of German reserves. He estimates that the grand total of German troops of all kinds and classes up to June 1 reached 13,130,000, and that this total was depleted by losses of 3,620,000, 2,200,000 rendered unfit through wounds, and 1,130,000 resident in foreign countries.

General de la Croix estimates that of the balance nearly 5,500,000 are employed as first line, rear line, and interior troops, leaving a movable balance of reserves of about 755,000, of which 220,000 are attached to front depots, 355,000 in interior depots, and 180,000 in process of formation. This number will be increased in November by 450,000 of the class of 1919. These troops will not, however, be available before that for any service, any more than those in formation.

On this basis General de la Croix figures that Germany has 575,000 reserves with which to cover her losses until November, or 115,000 a month plus 85,000 monthly of those who recover from their wounds, a grand total of 300,000 a month. The General points out that German losses in April and May have been at least 300,000 monthly, making a debit balance which he says has been met by a shortening of the German front and fewer attacks. The absence of reserves has caused, he says, an obvious shift from the old tactics of the German General Staff.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS TO HAVE ATHLETICS

Social Correspondence of The China Press

Haining, July 29.—It is most significant to note that a Summer School for athletics has been established this year at Haining, where the famous Hangchow Bore attracts thousands of excursionists and sight viewers from Shanghai every fall. It is specially interesting to know that this school, under the auspices of the District Educational Association, is purposed to teach athletics to the teachers of the primary schools who are expected to start athletics in their own schools.

The authorities of the district fully realize the fact that the lesson drawn from the failure on the part of China in the recent Far Eastern Championship games is that the Chinese boys begin their athletics when they are too old to become athletes, while the boys of the other countries have begun their athletics in their elementary schools.

This Summer School will last one month and in that period of time every student is required to know the rules of all the games taught and to master several of them. Volley ball, baseball, handball, football, basketball, tennis and the boy scouting are prescribed in the program besides the track and field events. Two athletics of St. John's University are invited to take charge of all the athletics. One of them is Mr. Sung Zu-liang who this year won the championship in the Intercollegiate tennis tournaments while the other is Mr. See Yu-wei who is one of the members of the Varsity Football team.

Such a school forms the nucleus for starting athletics in the primary schools in Haining and it is hoped there will be more such schools in the other districts. Thus the health of the younger boys may be properly cared for.

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Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestion, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

ANDERSEN, MEYER TEAM
WALLOPS A.T.C., 12-7

Gerry, Pitching Under An Awning, Baffles Trading Co., Batters

Pitcher Gerry, of Andersen Meyer, took a base advantage of the American Trading Company pastime yesterday by appearing on the slab in a picture hat. The effect of this distracting element on the opposing batsmen was such that the A. T. C. aggregation got only five hits off him in five innings. They got their eyes back on the ball in the sixth inning and pounded in four runs, but it was too late then and the game finished with a score of 12 to 7.

Tinkham and Nichols, of the Blue Sox, were prominent among the activities for A.T.C., though laboring under the handicap of playing before a larger crowd than usually attends the series games. Nick swapped places with Tinkham along towards the end of the fracas and developed a mysterious James J. Jeffries-crouch delivery which looked very effective until Stephens bumped into it for a home run.

The outstanding artist of the day was Mr. Arnold, who spared everything that came anywhere near first base, knocking them down from all sorts of overhead angles or digging them out of the mud, with utter disregard for the damage to his nice white pants. He also got two hits. Fraser played well at short.

Mr. Burns appeared for one inning.

Everybody worked hard and a big crowd, armed with most of the known home-making instruments, enjoyed the spectacle. The winners were immediately challenged by the American Co., S.V.C., and the B.A.T., and a game with the former was arranged for a week from Wednesday.

The line-ups were:

A.T.C.—Maysamura, c.; Tinkham, p. and ss.; Burns and Mooney, cf.; Tonkin, 2b.; Nichols, 3b., ss. and p.; Budell, ss. and 3b.; Hayes, 1b.; Edmondson, lf.; Morse and Crane, rf.

Andersen, Meyer—Stephens, cf. and p.; McIntyre, c.; Arnold, lb.; Bunn, 2b.; Fraser, ss.; Pocock and Oots, 3b.; Gerry, p. and cf.; Sternberg and Wythe, rf.; Spencer-Ozorio, lf.

The score by innings:

A.T.C. Hits 11 1 1 1 0 3 = 8 Runs 1 0 0 1 0 1 4 = 7

A. M. Hits 1 1 0 1 2 4 = 9 Runs 1 3 0 1 2 4 = 12

Customs Defeated Hanbury

The following are the results of Sunday's baseball game at the Hongkew Recreation Park between the Customs baseball team and the Thos. Hanbury nine, seven innings being played.

The game commenced at 4:15 p.m., with the Hanburians first at bat and up to the 5th inning the Hanburians were leading. At the end of the 6th inning, the score was 7 to 7. In the 7th the Customs scored 4, making a total of 11 to 7. There was a drag on this last inning, as Wittsack, the school team's 1st baseman, was disabled in an attempt to run home. The Customs catcher and 2nd baseman played a heady game, in fact the whole team made a pretty good showing. The results are as follows:—

By Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Customs nine... 3 0 1 0 2 1 4 = 11

T.H.S. nine... 1 2 2 1 1 0 0 = 7

Customs: AB R

Berg, c. 4 2

Dequenne, p. 4 2

Ogawa, 1b. 4 2

Collaco, 2b. and ss. 4 1

Santos, 3b. 3 2

Hair, ss. and 2b. 4 2

Mason, rf. 4 2

Theodoro, cf. 4 4

Piores, lf. 2 1

T.H.S.:

Wittsack, 1b. 3 1

Sinclair, 2b. 4 1

Hayward, 3b. 4 1

Maitland, c. 4 1

Ito, p. 4 2

Johansen, cf. 4 1

Jensen, ss. 4 1

Golding, rf. 3 1

Lester, lf. 2 1

Skinner, c. 2 1

Next Sunday the Hanbury nine will play the U.S.S. Quire nine at the Hongkew Recreation Park.

Sailors Play Reds
In Series Game Today

Meet At 4:30 To Fight For Lead In League Race

Reds and Navy play at 4:30 today in the third game of the new league series. The sailors have been coming along pretty strongly in the last few appearances, taking the first series game and beating All-Shanghai on Sunday in an exciting ten-inning contest. As the series now stands both Reds and sailors have a game to their credit, Blues having lost two.

Shooting

The S. V. C. Artillery unit held its monthly competition Sunday, conditions being Practice 1 and 9 of the 1917 musketry course. The results:

'A' Class 100 yds. 400 yds. Tl.

Q. M. Sgt. W. T. Rose 15 13 23

Gun. Linde 20 8 28

Gun. Barnes 20 3 23

*Winner of spoon and 1st win on certificate.

'B' Class No Competition.

'C' Class 100 yds. 400 yds. Tl.

Bdr. Lloyd 15 7 22

Gun. Carey 15 3 18

Gun. Long 15 1 16

*Winner of spoon and 2nd win on certificate.

Swimming

The following is the program for tonight at the Rowing Club bath:—

1.—Final of one-length breast stroke handicap

2.—Preliminary heats of three-lengths handicap

3.—Throwing the Polo Ball

4.—Flying Squadron Team Race vs. Police

5.—Water Polo league match against Police.

The Rowing Club team will be selected from the following:—E. G. Barnes, F. S. Ward, J. S. Agassiz, R. W. MacCabe, H. D. Rodger, I. D. Macdonald, J. Harvey, L. Bertes, E. A. Brodie and K. H. Gardner.

DERBY PROBABILITIES

London, July 28.—Derby probabilities:—Athlone (Evans); Gay Crusader (Donoghue); Brown Prince (Fox); Invincible (V. Smyth); Dark Legend (J. Childs); Diadem (Rickaby); Collier (Earl); Llanaliny (Barrett); Sir Desmond (Collins); Kingston Black (Burns); Dan Sellen (Watson); Planet (Lancaster) Lord Archer (Madden).

Doubtful starter: Telephus.

Betting:—9 to 4 against Gay Crusader; 9 to 2 against Diadem; 11 to 2 against Dark Legend.

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Lawn Tennis

The Public School Old Boys won from the Cathay Tennis Club on the latter's grounds Sunday afternoon by nine games. The scores:

T. M. Sopher and F. Madar v. D. L. Tao and K. C. Chu, 6-5, 2-4, 6-4.

V. O. Remolios and G. Madar v. Wm. Hu and C. C. Ban, 6-9, 6-2, 6-4.

J. P. Hawes and C. E. Ollerdersen v. Y. S. Day and J. Ma, 8-6, 5-7, 6-2.

H. Stellingwerf and J. Turner v. M. T. Z. Tyan and Z. L. Lee, 4-6, 10-8, 6-1.

J. P. Hawes and C. E. Ollerdersen v. Y. S. Day and J. Ma, 8-6, 5-7, 6-2.

H. Stellingwerf and J. Turner v. M. T. Z. Tyan and Z. L. Lee, 4-6, 10-8, 6-1.

V. W. H. Pan and T. C. Hu, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.

Chin Woo Athletic Association

The Chin Woo Athletic Association tennis players scored victories on Saturday and Sunday over the W. T. Club and the Jewish Club.

The Saturday doubles with W. T. C. went by the close margin of 6 sets to 5, while Sunday's meeting was an overwhelming win of 6 to 1 for the doubles and six straight in the singles.

The scores:

Chin Woo Athletic Association v. W. T. Club Doubles

Petersen and Hayward defeated W. S. Lai and Y. Y. Tong 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

W. T. C. and Y. Y. Tong defeated Logan and Macal, 6-2, 6-4.

Z. P. Yan and K. C. Chen defeated Roberts and Shoo, 6-1, 6-2.

C. W. Yin and Y. H. Yip defeated Sinclair and Hosen, 6-1, 9-7.

Hayward and Logan defeated Chang and Chun, 6-1, 7-5.

Chin Woo Athletic Association v. Jewish Club Doubles

W. T. C. and Y. Y. Tong defeated Furman and Ollerdersen, 6-3, 6-0.

W. Y. Tao and Y. W. Kum defeated Pearson and Stirling, 6-2, 10-8, 6-4.

Z. P. Yan and K. C. Chen defeated Komarov and David, 6-3, 6-1.

Singles

Y. Y. Tong defeated Ollerdersen, 6-2, 6-2.

W. S. Lai defeated David, 6-0, 6-2.

H. K. Onyang defeated Furman, 6-3, 6-2.

'B' Co. (British) v. Dixwell Rd. T. C.

The Dixwell Road Tennis Club won from 'B' Co. (British) Saturday in nine sets with an aggregate scoring of 44 to 34. Results of the games follow: 'B' Co.'s representatives being named first:

Graham and Brand beat Pickering and Gates, 6-0, 6-3, 7-5.

Smith and Rodgers lost to Stellingwerf and Sullivan, 3-6, 2-6, 4-6.

Melville and Orton lost to Featherstonhaugh and Spring, 0-6, 4-6, 1-6.

Rifle Shoot Today

The July monthly shoot of the Shanghai Rifle Association takes place today at the Rifle Range, between 6 and 8 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. The conditions will be—distance 300 yards, one sighter and ten scoring shots.

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Siam Declares War
Against Austria Also

Berlin Telegrams Say All Siamese In Germany Will Be Interned

(Router's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, July 29.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Siamese Minister will receive his passports when a safe-conduct to Germany for the Imperial representatives at Bangkok has been guaranteed. Siamese of military age are to be interned. The Dutch have been requested to take over German interests in Siam.

A telegram from Vienna says that Siam has declared war against Austria-Hungary.

Italian War Films

The Official Italian War films, which had their first public display at the Olympic Theater last night, won unstinted praise from Shanghai theatergoers who have seen the best of the pictures which have come from the various fronts in the great war.

The shell-torn battlefields, the grim scenes about the recaptured city of Gorizia and the bitterly contested San Marco hill, the operations of the famous Bersaglieri in the snow-filled passes, all gave new sidelights on the many-angled conflict. Of special interest were the scenes of the fighting grounds in the Alps where the business of war goes on with the wondrous scenic background of towering peaks and snow-clad slopes. The great tunneling operations and the searchlights, overhead trolley systems and such apparatus for carrying on this warfare on the heights proved of great interest.

The screening of the famous opera "The Chocolate Soldier," adapted from George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," is also on the Olympic program.

ENEMY DIVIDENDS ACCOUNT

An order was given by Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday for appropriation by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of \$719,25 out of the Enemy Dividends account at the bank's Amoy branch. The sum was a dividend from stock in the New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd. given as security by Pasadag and Co., a German concern, for overdraft allowed in 1913. The amount owing the bank Dec. 31, 1916 was, with interest, \$275,275.15.

In making the order the Chief Judge stated that in future cases of this sort, where the amount involved is less than \$1,000, the presence of the Crown Advocate may be dispensed with unless he thinks he should appear. This will save costs and expenses.

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News Brevities

The Rev. Father Castillo of No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Shanghai, has just returned from short holiday in Manila, P. I. During his several weeks stay there he suffered a slight attack of fever, but recovered before beginning his trip home.

A useful booklet on "Practical Painting in China" has just been issued by Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Ltd. It is a manual of modern methods of painting, enamelling and distemper, based upon the experience and uses of the firm's products during thirty years in the Far East. Copies will be furnished on application to the company's office, 2A Kiukiang Road. It is shortly to be translated into Chinese.

The British Supreme Court goes into vacation Wednesday until September 30.

Major C. E. Evans, R. E., who, as a captain, was stationed in Hongkong, has been mentioned in the latest despatches of Sir Douglas Haig.

Mr. H. Smith, for many years Sworn Measurer at Hankow, sailed Friday on the Suwo to join the British service in connection with the labor battalions. A large party of friends were down to see him off.

WEEDY BOYS AND SICKLY GIRLS.

It is a mistake to think that anemia is only a girls' complaint. Girls show the effect of it more plainly than boys. Delayed development, pale lips, breathlessness, sick headaches, and frequent sharp pain call attention to them. But many boys in their teens grow thin, weedy and have pimples on the face, showing that they have not enough blood. The anemic boy is just as likely to become a victim to consumption as the pale, breathless girl, with her headaches and worn-out look. Let him catch cold after cold and he will lose strength until his health becomes precarious.

To prevent this serious disaster to the rising generation, let both boys and girls be given the new blood which Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are famous for making. Watch how soon the appetite returns and how the languid girl or lazy boy becomes full of activity and high spirits. Remember that the boy has to develop, too, if he is to make a strong and hearty man. Give both of them a fair chance by starting a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills; which are obtainable from all chemists, also from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8; price includes postage.

WORLD-BEATERS—
JOHN HAIG
AND
TANSAN

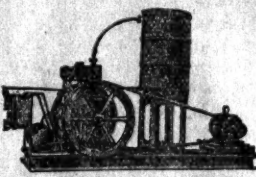
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Golf

Results of the Shanghai Golf Club July Monthly Cup competition, played Saturday and Sunday, 18 holes, Medal Club handicaps, are as follows:

A. Gray 70 2 77

F. M. Nield 70 7 86

A. S. Hoeking 92 7 85

F. O. Reynolds 119 4 87

24 cards were taken out.

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WEATHER

Rough weather on the Southern part
of the Eastern Sea. The typhoon
is slowly crossing the Loochoos
and progressing North or N.-N.-E.
Overcast weather and Northerly
squalls in our regions with in-
termittent showers.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 31, 1917

The Red-Herring Across The Trail

A concerted effort is afoot to
obscure the real issue in
"The Strange Case of Gen. Ting
Hwai and the Presidential Seal."
THE NORTH CHINA DAILY News
yesterday printed a three-column
article evidently from the pen of a
well-known local lawyer, which set
out to show that the well-established
Right of Asylum, long accorded by
these settlements to Chinese political
offenders, was, when one came to
examine it, based on rather hazy
foundation. This is beside the point,
which is that the Right of Asylum,
or protection from political enemies,
has been, by whatever means, but
certainly by custom and practice of
the Mixed Court, long and well-
established, and that it was violated
by British Assessor Grant Jones in
the case of Gen. Ting Hwai. Even
the writer of the letter in question
concedes this when he says:

"The new practice of a *prima facie*
case once established, it
became operative in respect to
any prisoner, whether he was a
bona fide resident, a political
refugee or a notorious criminal;
and in the shortest possible time
the genesis of the practice was
lost sight of and it became in the
eyes of the community and of the
Consuls themselves a sacrosanct
principle of Right of Asylum."

And at the end of three columns
of history and argument, the writer
of the letter makes the following
suggestions:

In the case of *bona fide*
Chinese residents they should not
be handed over to the Chinese
authorities except on the es-
tablishment of a full *prima facie*
case. That is to say, they should
continue to enjoy all those bene-
fits of protection by the Settle-
ment which by years of effort
the Municipal Council has secured
for them; but the political
nature of a crime should not ex-
empt them from process.

"In the case of transient
Chinese visitors whose arrest is
asked for by the Chinese au-
thorities: such persons belong
essentially to the Chinese
jurisdiction, and there is much
in favor of the idea of handing
them over to that jurisdiction
after having given them an
opportunity at the Mixed Court
to show cause why that action
should not take place. On the
other hand there is a good
deal to be said in favor of the
Court satisfying itself that there
are reasonable grounds for the
brief that the Chinese authorities
have a justifiable cause to apply
for the person's rendition."

These or any other reasonable
suggestions are worthy of full con-
sideration once our consular and
municipal authorities and the Powers
concerned have decided that the
time has come for the abolition of
the Right of Asylum hitherto afford-
ed to Chinese political offenders.
But, we submit, this is a matter for
very careful consideration. Shang-
hai to a large extent, has been built
up by wealthy and influential
Chinese driven to seek refuge here
from political persecution in the
interior. They are among our
finest residents. But the point is

that if their well-established rights
to our protection are to be abrogated,
it must not be done by the British
Assessor in the Mixed Court but
must be done with the consent of our
consular and municipal bodies in
consultation with the various foreign
governments whose interests are in-
volved. It is not for one assessor
nor for one government to dictate
what shall be done in this inter-
national community. And if there is
to be a reversal of practice it must
not be done without notice.

What this community is objecting
to, and a very large proportion of
the British community, let it be
said, agrees with the American com-
munity in objecting, is not that Gen.
Ting Hwai was arrested and turned
over to the Chinese authorities; not
that Gen. Ting Hwai had a good case,
for that is aside from the main
issue; but it is objecting to the
manner in which Gen. Ting Hwai
was "railroaded" to the arsenal. He
was not permitted to communicate
with friends; he was not given time
to engage a lawyer; he was not given
time to summon witnesses; he was
put on trial within an hour of his
arrest and within less than four
hours from the time of his arrest was
in the hands of his accusers.

An attempt has been made to con-
vince the settlement that this was
the usual procedure but this has
failed. For proof that the action of
the British Assessor is now admitted
to have been a reversal of former
practice, we quote from yesterday's
leader of THE NORTH CHINA DAILY
News, which after arguing for the
abrogation of the Right of Asylum
for political offenders, says:

"It will be extremely incon-
venient for certain gentry by
Shanghai is no longer to be a
sure defence for their nefarious
doings. And against the very
proper reversal of the convenient
but quite illegal tolerance which
they abused in 1913, they will
fight tooth and nail."

The words italicized are ours,
of course. They disclose the fact
that the editor of THE NORTH CHINA
DAILY News thinks that the British
Assessor reversed the well-established
practice of 1913, which is the
only year he mentions. He also
says that it was a "convenient but
quite illegal tolerance." Yuan Shih-
kai would have got Tong Shao-yi,
Chen Chi-mei, Sun Yat-sen and
hundreds of other prominent political
opponents but for this "convenient
but quite illegal tolerance." But he
couldn't get them! The Manchus
would have got Sun Yat-sen from
London, too, if the British Govern-
ment had not protected him in the
enjoyment of his political rights.

One thing that foreigners are
likely to forget in judging this case is
that in Occidental countries one may
oppose the government, even get up
on a stump and do it, or proclaim
his opposition from the house-tops,
and still keep his head, but in China
proper if he opposes his government
he is called a rebel and a traitor and
a political charlatan—and he loses
his head.

Gen. Ting Hwai in this case was
acting as the friend of the
President, that is, of President Li.
He was doing everything in his
power to protect the seals from the
President's political enemies. This
was well known. The seals are
now in possession of Tuan Chi-jui,
the former Premier, who was dis-
missed by President Li—the official
and rightful owner of them.

Feng Kuo-chang has now de-
parted for Peking. He has been
allowed to take a few battalions of
troops along with him, just as
Chang Hsun was. Certain prom-
ises have been made to him by
Tuan.

Yuan Shih-k'ai made certain
promises to General Li Yuan-hung,
when he lured Li to Peking. He
afterwards went back on those prom-
ises. Yuan Shih-k'ai in his turn
was fooled. The same military
oligarchy told him that he could
be emperor—and then, when he
had committed himself, turned on
him. Then they coerced his suc-
cessor—President Li into dissolving
Parliament. Next they lured
Chang Hsun into Peking and
double-crossed him. Thus three
big men have walked into the
Peking military trap.

Feng Kuo-chang still has his
fight to make. He is going up to
Peking to carry out the will of
the masters of Peking. Once in-
side the walls, and he will be in
the position of Chang Hsun. He
will have to obey orders or take
refuge in the French legation or
the Dutch legation.
He, however, goes of his own
free will. Gen. Ting Hwai was
forced to go by the British As-
sessor.
Many other developing phases
of this case remain to be dealt
with. The main point however, re-
mains uppermost, that, as THE
NORTH CHINA DAILY News admits,
the 1913 procedure was, in this
case, reversed—without notice.

Making Middle-Aged Men Fit To Help In War

Walter Camp Urges Plan Of Moderate Physical Training, On The Plea That Americans Over 45 Years Old May Yet Be Needed

By Van Tassel Sutphen
Why the Senior Service Corps?
Who are eligible to its membership?

What is it trying to accomplish?
In these days of national crisis
there comes to every loyal Amer-
ican citizen the insistently recurring
question: What can I do to serve
the country?

Now it is obvious that circum-
stances must have a great deal to do
with finding the answer to this ques-
tion, always assuming that the man
is honest in asking it, that he really
wants to "come over" with the best
that is in him. The young man who
is fortunate in the possession of
physical fitness and independent
financial resources has his way
plainly marked out for him; he can
join one of the R. O. training camps,
and be fitted for subordinate com-
mand in the great armies that are
to go abroad within the next few
months. If he is anxious for im-
mediate active service, he can enlist
in one of the engineer regiments or
ambulance units; perhaps he is al-
ready a member of some branch of
the National Guard, or he is an avia-
tion expert, or he is rich enough to
convert his yacht into a patrol vessel
and offer it, together with his own
services, to the Government—all these
are easy answers to the great
question.

Secondly, there is the everyday
young chap who comes under the
general conscription law and who
has no one dependent upon him;
it is his business to register, to await
the operation of the drafting
machinery, and then, if called to
the colors, to give his best toward
the common task of making the
world safe for democracy. Here
again there is no need for argument
and no excuse for hesitation.

But how about the many thou-
sands who have dependent families
and no independent incomes, or who
may be rejected for slight physical
incapacity, or who are over the gen-
erally accepted age limit of forty-
five years—what are they going to
do? What answer can they give to
the big question?

Undoubtedly a man ought to be
willing to serve according to the
best of his abilities. As President
Wilson said in his memorable in-
scription proclamation, a man must
not seek to pleasure himself; the
sharpshooter should be content to
march with his regiment, and the
machinist is expected to stand by his
levers. Every one may serve along
the line of his special aptitude and
vocation; the banker is to keep going
the multitudinous wheels of the
world's credit, the manufacturer is
to speed up his production, the
farmer is to plant more acres. Even
the twenty-dollar-a-week clerk can
subscribe for a Liberty bond on the
installment plan, the housewife can
put in practice new and far-reaching
economies, the child can save its
pocket money for the benefit of the
Red Cross, the old woman can knit
sweaters for the soldiers in the front-
bound trenches. To each and all of
us a task lies ready to hand if we
are able to recognize it and are
willing to take it up.

Now all this has been said a thou-
sand times before; it is the absolute
truth; we are confronted not by a
theory but by an uncompromising
necessity. And yet there is another
side to the question and possibly an-
other answer to it.

The United States is at war; and
war, reduced to its ultimate terms,
is the appeal to physical force; the
one essential factor for success is
effective man-power. More than a
year ago the cable despatches told
of a German university professor, a
Sergeant in the army, who had cele-
brated his seventieth birthday at the
front. Today in England recruits
fifty years of age are taken gladly,
and the situation in France is prob-
ably even more critical. Men long
past the military age, as well as
mere boys, are being called to the
colors, and the physical tests have
been made much less rigorous. A
reasonable degree of fitness rather
than an arbitrary age limit is com-
ing to be the prime qualification for
military service in the European
armies, and the day may dawn for
us when it will be necessary to
throw every pound of flesh into the
scale.

This is not the prediction of an
alarmist; it is merely looking possi-
ble contingencies in the face. We
cannot afford to blind ourselves to
what consequences may follow upon
the Russian collapse.

Supposing that the entrance of
the United States can do little more
than balance the possible Russian
defection—what then? Is the war
to be fought out to the point of
physical exhaustion for one or both
sides? That can mean but one
thing—the employment of our own
man-power up to the very last
human unit.

The conclusion is inevitable that
the man who today is asking: "What
can I do to serve the country?"
must take the possible future into
account; he may be required to give
himself. But he must be physically

fit and ready or the sacrifice is
worse than useless.

At the bottom of his heart every
man who feels the urge of his man-
hood wants to have an actual part
in the actual game. He may be do-
ing his full share in a dozen differ-
ent ways, his services may be in-
finitely more valuable along civilian
lines than they could be on the tented
field, and yet the supreme call
may come and he wants to be ready
to answer. Adam, in the final
clash, in the ultimate onslaught of
the enemies of civilization, it is the
reserves that will count, yes, even to
the very last man. And you or I
may be that man.

To get ready then—but how?
Theoretically, each man should so
order his own life as to put himself
into proper physical condition;
practically, he doesn't do it. It
takes more grit and determination
than most men possess to keep plod-
ding ahead on one's own account
toward an unseen goal. Some ex-
ternal stimulus is necessary, and this
may be best supplied by means of
concerted action. A task that is
painful and onerous for the in-
dividual is quickly and easily per-
formed by the group.

A month or more ago this problem
of conserving the physical resources
of the nation's older men presented
itself, with constantly increasing in-
sistence, to the mind of a man who
has made physical training and the
handling of men the study of a life-
time—Walter Camp of New Haven.
For many years Mr. Camp has been
Yale's most revered athletic mentor,
especially in matters relating to the
annual football campaigns, and
Princeton and Harvard men know
to their sorrow that it has not been
an easy thing to catch an Eli team
off edge. One must have a system,
indeed one must have the best
system; then the results follow as a
matter of routine.

Mr. Camp concluded to organize an
experimental body of New Haven
business and professional men and
try out his theory. He interested
such well-known men as ex-Presi-
dent Taft, Colonel Ullman, President
of the New Haven Chamber of Com-
merce; Professor Farnum and Dean
Jones of the university; H. B.
Sargent, of Sargent and Co.; ex-
Mayor Farnsworth, and ex-Judge
Cleveland. The corps, as finally
constituted, numbered about one
hundred men taken from almost
every walk of life. The ages varied
from 45 to 73, the heights from 5
feet 4 inches to 6 feet 4 inches, and
the weights from 116 pounds to 265
pounds. Observe carefully that
these men were all over the military
age, and that no drill Sergeant
would have looked at them twice;
they were not even good food for
powder. Forty-five years of age is
the climacteric for men as it is for
women. After that period the de-
generative processes begin to set in,
and the man is no longer "fit" in the
physical, or more properly the
athletic sense. Easy living is the
predisposing course of physical de-
terioration in the vast majority of
cases. The man who is moderate
in the satisfaction of his appetites
and who keeps up his physical ac-
tivities can retard this process of
decay almost indefinitely; take care
of yourself and you may be a better
man at sixty-five than your son is
at forty-five.

In the first burst of patriotic en-
thusiasm, attendant upon the entry
of the United States into the war,
the older men naturally wanted to
keep step with the youngsters in
seeing the thing through. And so,
throughout the country, innumerable
quasi-military organizations have
sprung into existence, numbering on
their roster rolls men of all ages.
The training has been carried on
with little or no attempt at dis-
crimination; men of fifty and over
would be sent out on wild hikes of
ten miles or more over rough coun-
try and muddy Spring roads. As an
inevitable consequence, most of the
older men would have to drop out;
some of them have been permanent-
ly injured by the ignorance and in-
discretion of their commanding
officers.

The cardinal point, then, in the
camp system is to separate the
classes—those under military age
and those above it. The ordinary
setting-up exercises and the severe
drilling and marching will not do
for the older men until they have
sprung into existence, numbering on
their roster rolls men of all ages.
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some of them have been permanent-
ly injured by the ignorance and in-
discretion of their commanding
officers.

In the preliminary work some

sent themselves to the student of
psychology. These elderly freshmen
in the school of personal physical
efficiency were nearly all men of
large affairs; for the last quarter of
a century or so they had been giving
orders to their subordinates. At the
same time, they had been uncon-
sciously losing the power to ob-
ey; the function had atrophied
through disuse. The order to stand
on the left foot, holding the right
foot extended stiffly to the front,
stumped fully 75 per cent of the
class; some men couldn't seem to
make up their minds as to which
was the left foot and which the
right; others found it impossible to
maintain their equilibrium. There
is nothing alarming about these
symptoms; they merely indicate that
co-ordination between the mental
and physical functions has been
temporarily impaired.

It will be noticed that three-
fourths of the training is carried on
in the open air. The setting-up ex-
ercises are designed to bring into
play along unused muscles, resulting
in an erect carriage, the increase of
the resistive forces of the body, the
opening up and deepening of the
chest, the strengthening of the heart
action, the overcoming of the droop-
ing of the abdominal viscera, and
the renewal of the response of the
whole muscular system to will con-
trol. And these results have been
actually attained in the case of the
New Haven Corps; the men have
reduced their girth at the waistline,
and at the same time have added to
their chest measurements. More-
over, they feel better than they have
for years; they bring an increased
energy and enthusiasm to their daily
tasks; in a word, they are becoming
"fit."

The outdoor work is designed to
supplement the indoor exercises by
giving plenty of fresh (oxygen) for
the increased lung capacity. It also
operates for the further toning up
of the cardiac (heart) function, and
for giving relief to the overworked
kidneys by inducing moderate skin
elimination (perspiration). As the
time is limited it is not possible to
increase very materially the distance
covered in a walk or march. But
it is possible to add to the amount
of physical work by means of a
modicum of hill climbing and
through the carrying of weights.
The latter may be accomplished by
giving each man an iron bar, three
feet long and one inch in diameter,
to carry. Such a bar weighs eight
pounds, or a trifle less than a ser-
vice rifle. A man may not be able
to carry his bar for the whole dis-
tance, and in that case he may be
allowed to transfer the burden to
his fellow of the same physical
grade; later on, when he is round-
ing into condition, he will be able
to pack one or even two bars for
the whole distance.

There are two tremendously in-
teresting corollaries of the camp
idea. In the first place, the force
of the example of mature men de-
terminedly following such a course
of training should be of incalculable
value in developing self-sacrifice
and the spirit of service throughout
the entire community; the young
men will not dare to be slackers if
they see the oldsters leading the
way.

Secondly, the physical resources
of the nation are not only being con-
served but are actually being extended.
And it may be pointed out that
the plan could nowhere be placed
in operation more advantageously
than in the administrative depart-
ments at Washington. In these days
of stress and strain there is an un-
noticed almost an unconscious ten-
dency to speed up the mental
machinery without regard to the
physical bearings upon which it
runs. This is the way Mr. Camp
puts it:

"If, in these days of preparation,
you had an ordnance officer who
fired a gun 500 times that was tested
for about 200 rounds without heat-
ing, and thus cracked it, what would
you say to him?"

"If you had a superintendent in a
factory who doubled the number
of hours he was running his auto-
matic machinery and instead of
doubling the amount of oil actually
cut it in half and thus ruined the
machines, what would you say of
him?"

"Are men like the executives and
heads of departments in the Govern-
ment, and the leaders in manu-
facturing, transportation, and com-
mercial interests, now acting as ad-
visers, less valuable to us in this
emergency than machines and guns,
that we should burn them out for
lack of lubricant and rest or
physical conservation?"

"Three hours a week of absolute
conformity to a scientifically tested
schedule of combined outdoor and
indoor exercise will insure these
men. Is it too high a price to pay?"
And again, in a letter to Con-
gressman Tilson of Connecticut, Mr.
Camp writes:

"It may seem to go beyond the
unique and trespass upon the ex-
traordinary when I presume to make
the following suggestion, but it
would take but a single hour of the
time of these gentlemen and would
convince them how they themselves
may better stand the strain of the
trying days that are coming upon
them. The suggestion is as follows:
"Permit me to come to Washing-
ton and let me have as my football
squad for one hour of a prearranged
day—from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.—

President Wilson, Secretary Lansing,
Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Baker,
Attorney General Gregory, Post-
master General Burdison, Secretary
Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary
Houston, Secretary Redfield, and
Secretary Wilson.

"I will promise not to 'scrimmage'"
them, but to take them through the
hour's work. They will not make
touchdowns, but will shoulder again
the burdens of state with renewed
vigor. What they do they can then
ask any man of 45 and over to do.
It is not as hazardous as testing a
submarine or an airplane, but it
might prove as great a gain for our
country in the long run."

The census of 1910 showed that
there were 7,163,000 men in the
United States between the ages of
45 and 65. According to the normal
rate of increase, this class should
now number at least 8,000,000.
Even assuming that 75 per cent of
these men would be ineligible
through incurable physical disability,
there would still remain a usable
force of 2,000,000, a reserve army
well worth taking into consideration.
The idea has attracted country-
wide attention, and the plan is being
put into actual operation in many
widely separated localities, for ex-
ample, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Owensboro,
Ky.; Towanda, N. Y.; Pennington,
N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Tulsa, Okla.,
and Seattle, Wash. Recently the
General Electric sent on for 100
copies of the little manual prepared
by Mr. Camp, and requests for in-
formation come with almost every
mail delivery.

The general scope and aim of the
Senior Service Corps may be con-
veniently tabulated as follows:

First—The Membership
Men over military age who wish to
be of service to the country and who
are willing to act as a body and not
merely as individuals.

Second—The Qualifications
Citizenship and the passing of a
simple physical examination.

Third—The Organization
This should include, in addition
to the usual officers, a surgeon or
physician to watch the condition of
the men, and a leader competent

to direct the work and keep up the
interest.

Fourth—The Work
Ten to fifteen minutes of simple
calisthenics or setting-up exercises,
and forty-five to fifty minutes out-
door drill, hike, or march. The men
agree to give an hour a day for
three days in the week, and the
signing-up period is for ninety days.

In the general instructions pre-
pared by Mr. Camp the men are
urged to cut down on their smoking,
to eliminate the cocktail altogether,
and to go light on rich food and
other indulgences of the flesh. But
no attempt is made to impose any
irksome regiment, or to interfere
materially with one's ordinary habits
of life. The men are advised to
keep up their sports, particularly
golf. Requests for further particulars,
and copies of the manual of physical
training should be addressed to
Joseph C. Johnson, Secretary of the
Senior Service Corps, New Haven,
Conn.

The future development and ex-
tension of the system presents some
interesting possibilities. Manifestly,
if the organization is to continue in-
definitely, it must find new channels
for activity or the interest may be-
gin to wane; even the novelty of
feeling hard and fit after years of
softness and insidious degeneration
will get to be an old story. Military
drill provides an excellent mental in-
terest, and the mere donning of a
uniform makes a man unconsciously
throw back his shoulders. Khaki is
a wonderful stimulus in itself. Re-
volver practice during the Summer
vacation period will help the corps
together, and many other means of
gliding the pill will suggest them-
selves to the leader of an inventive
turn of mind. But the time may
come when the corps will require
an actual and definite reason for its
existence.

The National Guard of the several
States is to be incorporated in the ex-
peditionary armies. What is to take
its place? Home Guards, Sheriff's
Special Deputies, Defense Leagues—
these hastily formed and loosely con-
stituted organizations may and do
serve a useful purpose in discourag-
(Continued on Page 7)

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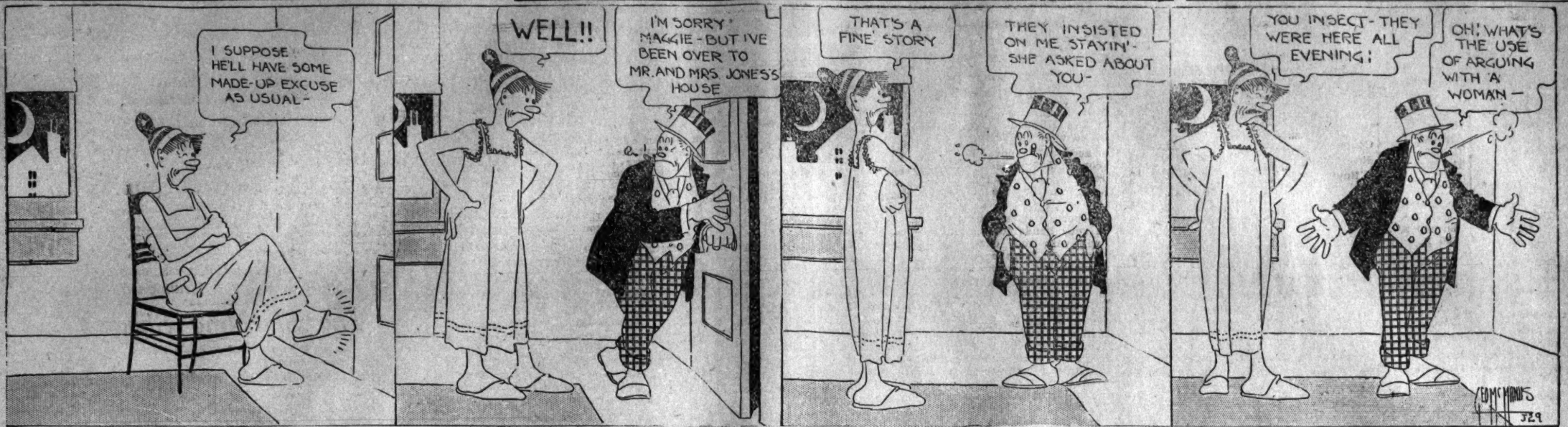
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Corn Dodger And Such Like

To the grandfathers and grandmothers, yes, even to the mothers and fathers, of millions of people in the United States, this patent-flour-and-white-bread business would have been an affection, an absurd reaching after luxury, a putting on of airs. Perhaps it would be well to explain that Indian corn, or maize, is differentiated, in the United States, from all other cereals by the simple name of "corn." Wheat, oats, barley, and rye are known by these names, or collectively, as "grain." Corn meal, then, and the things that were made from it as we were about to say, were good enough for the Americans of other days. Times have changed, of course, but it remains true that the population west of the Alleghenies, and south of Mason and Dixon's line, used to think itself pretty well provided for, in the old days, when it had corn pone, corn muffins, or ordinary griddle-baked corn bread.

It was all very well, just for variety, or so as to be able to speak of it outside, to have white flour biscuits, or white bread, once in a while, but regularly not! Sometimes a city relative would come out, or the pastor, or the member of Congress would call; then it was, perhaps, thought advisable to have light biscuits, or white bread, on the table, to show that you could have either, or both, if and when you liked; but the guest almost invariably, and as a matter of course and courtesy, would say to the hostess, "You don't mind if I tell you that I am to be deprived of the corn bread I have been looking forward to ever since I thought of making you this visit? Why, my dear madam, I have been dreaming of philologist. In time any "hunk" of

and the thoughtful guest was invariably interrupted with, "Here, Sukey, bring in that pan of corn bread; I felt certain Mr. Blank would call for it. How anybody can get used to eating white bread is beyond me."

Corn bread has gone out of use in the United States, in the last quarter of a century, for no other reason in the world than because it has gone out of style. Yet a Northerner will go down to Atlanta, or Charleston, or Savannah, or New Orleans, or Jacksonville; or an Easterner will go to St. Louis, or Kansas City or Omaha, and beam like a schoolboy with a new ball when he finds corn pone or corn muffins or corn bread on the hotel menu. He might have had it in the North, or East, just as well, but it would not occur to him to look for it at home.

In the long ago, when schoolboys in the United States wore belted jackets, there was always a place, above the belt and between the shirt and the outer garment, for the storage of nuts, crab apples, marbles, balls, tops, strings, and corn dodgers, a specially designed and incrustated bun, in the interior of which a loving hand would deposit just enough butter to take away the dryness without soaking through. These were sometimes eaten, sometimes traded, and sometimes thrown with remarkable velocity and precision, when the teacher's back was turned, across the mean to tell me that I am to be deprived of the corn bread I have been looking forward to ever since I thought of making you this visit? Why, my dear madam, I have been dreaming of philologist. In time any "hunk" of

corn bread came to be known, in familiar language, as a "dodger." But prosperity, and a desire for social standing, operated toward the depopulation of corn bread, over an area of the country where it had been used almost exclusively for decades. In the late '80s the production of corn so greatly exceeded the home consumption that the price went down almost below the point of profit for the farmer. At about this time an agitation sprang up, throughout the corn belt, which influenced Congress to send a special commission to the French International Exposition of 1889 for the special purpose of promoting the greater use of corn in domestic use. The commission was headed by Clark E. Carr of Illinois, an old friend and neighbor of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Carr had served as Consul-General in Paris, and the Indian Corn Kitchen which he established was no minor attraction on the Champ de Mars throughout one of the brightest of Parisian summers. This exhibit, showing as it did an almost innumerable variety of ways in which the cereal might be used in the preparation of food, did much toward popularizing it abroad.

It might be a good stroke of policy for all concerned if Congress should appoint, not one, but a large number of commissions, at this time, to show how corn meal may be used as a substitute for flour. Such a movement would be no less enlightening, it would seem, to residents of the United States than to those of other lands. If corn were used as it should be used in the kitchens of the world, flour would be selling at a much lower price per barrel than it is today.

Making Middle-Aged
Men Fit To Help In War

(Continued from Page 4)

ing ineffectual lawlessness and in maintaining order and authority at local centers. But their true function is to supplement the work of the police and the constabulary, as distinct from the military order. Back of them should stand a body of closely organized citizens, able-bodied and definitely trained in the exercise of arms. As the National Guard step up to the

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firing line their places should be filled and their empty armories and vacant drill grounds remanned.

Why should not the Senior Service Corps be recognized by the States for this special duty and privilege? Vermont has already taken steps to replace its National Guard by providing that new enrollments may be made of men over military age, the limit for officers being raised to 65 years. It would be an even simpler plan to confer an official status upon the Senior Service Corps, the period of enlistment to be for the duration of the war. Or Washington might be asked to give it Federal sanction, sub-fect to later action by the State Legislatures. Secretary Baker has already informally approved of the original Camp idea, and it is reasonable to assume that he would show an open mind upon the question of its development along these new lines. Finally, any one State might lead the way by formally recognizing the Senior Service Corps as part of its reserve military establishment.

There are thousands and thousands of men in the United States who are

resentfully conscious that only an arbitrary age limit prevents them from donning the uniform of their country. But these same men are not content to sit back and whine about their bad luck in happening to be born in the fifties, sixties, and seventies; on the contrary, they keep on looking for every chance to get into the game. If the Federal or the State authorities will give the Senior Service Corps an official standing, the oldsters will be glad to join on; they stand ready to give their time for the attainment of full physical fitness, their brains for the study of military science, and their money for the purchase of uniforms, arms, and equipment. They want nothing for themselves but the proud consciousness that in joining the corps they are taking a possible first step on the glorious road to France.

As Secretary Lane said the other day, the Germans have endeavored to plaster over sea, sky, and land that odious word *Verboten*. America has seen fit to challenge this insolent assumption, and the men of the Senior Service Corps want the privilege of backing up the challenge.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
E. K. and S. B.	\$617.4
Chartered	259 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.15 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 500 S.
Yangtze	Tls. 500 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 47 S.
Koshka	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50
Raub	\$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$114
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 67 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 78
Waihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 160
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 92 S.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
Oriental	Tls. 135 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 135 S.
Shanghai Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Yangtseppoo	Tls. 53 B.
Yangtseppoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butter Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$91 B.
Green Island	Tls. 6.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$80
Lane Crawford	\$95 B.
Morris	\$35
Watson	\$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34 B.
Batu Anan	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4
Butter	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.65 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2
Domination	Tls. 10 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7.10 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 1/2 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Keran	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7.30
Kroowok Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2
Permatas	Tls. 3 1/2
Rupah	Tls. 1 B.
Samarangas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Senambu	Tls. 1.20 B.
Sesawang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kibang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 13
Singala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Talping	Tls. 2 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 20 1/2 S.
Uluhi	Tls. 2.10 B.
Zhanghe	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 72 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 210 B.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 30, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 93 1/2 = Tls.	1.07
@ 72.5 = Mex.	\$1.47
Mey. dollars Market rate	72.25
Bar Silver	39 1/2
Copper Cash	1810
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/10 = Tls.	5.18
exch. @ 72.5 = Mex.	\$7.15
Peking Bar	263
Native Interest	.10
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	39 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	\$ 47.63
Consols	£ —
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3/10 1/2
London	Demand 3/10 1/2
India	(nominal) T.T. 236
Paris	T.T. 533
Paris	Demand 533 1/2
New York	T.T. 92 1/2
New York	Demand 92 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 67 1/2
Japan	T.T. 55 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 221
Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Ctds. 4/
London	4 m-s. Docy. 4/ 1/2
London	6 m-s. Ctds. 4/ 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 4/ 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 54 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 95 1/2
Customs House Exchange Rates For July	
Hk. Tls. 4.75 @ 3/9 1/2	£1
" 1 @ 519 =	Francs 5.78
" 1 No quotation Marks	4.72
" 1 @ 39 1/2	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 57 1/2	Yen. 1.95
" 1 @ 15	Rupees 3.15
" 1 @ 410	Roublies 4.57
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
Nominal	

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS Shanghai, July 30, 1917.	
Official	
International Cotton (ord.)	Tls. 92.00
Oriental Cotton Tls.	41.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls.	135.00
Java Consolidated Tls.	19.50
Unofficial	
Langkats Tls.	15.00
Gulas "L" Tls.	7.10
Tebonga Tls.	20.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE Shanghai, July 30, 1917.	
Unofficial	
Langkats Tls.	15 1/2 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 26, 27 and 28 was 75, 75 and 73 tons respectively."

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Pengkalan Durian Declares Dividend

The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co.

Mr. L. E. Canning presided, supported by Directors E. W. Noel and R. Ure Hummel. The shares represented were 2,038.

The auditors' report and the notice convening the meeting having been read by the acting secretary, Mr. B. H. Smith, the chairman said:

"The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I will with your consent take them as read: there are however some amendments to be made to our original recommendation regarding the disposal of profits, and I will deal with these first."

As stated in the report we have sold forward 1 1/2 tons of rubber per month for delivery January-December on F.O.B. terms. At the time the accounts were sent to the printers we telegraphed to our Singapore Agents to remit all the money they could spare to meet the declaration of the dividend, and some days later they replied that \$5,000 only would be available by the end of July. From this it is evident that some of the remittances against forward contract are held up. This unfortunately leaves us short of cash, and we regret, therefore, that it becomes necessary for us to reconsider our recommendation to pay a dividend of Tls. 1.02, and we now propose to distribute half a tael only, which will absorb Tls. 15,000, to write off Development Account a further Tls. 28,000, to pay a bonus to manager of Tls. 340.50 and to carry forward Tls. 2,357.20.

I might mention here that the actual amount of rubber in stock on March 31 last was 22,417 lbs., of which all except 222 lbs was represented by rubber sold under contract but not paid for, owing to the delay in securing freight space; this stock, which represented \$324,297.76, was taken into the accounts at exchange 70, but this rate has since depreciated about 14%.

While we have the very respectable amount of Tls. 40,158.36 carried forward to the balance sheet, our liquid funds (i.e. stock of rubber, cash at bank, sundry debtors less sundry creditors) amount to only Tls. 20,831.73. We therefore consider it unwise and unsound to distribute in dividend not only all our liquid funds, but to create in addition an overdraft to enable us to pay the dividend which we at first contemplated.

At the present time, taking all factors into consideration, it does not appear desirable for us to raise even a temporary loan to enable us to pay out a larger dividend than now proposed, although our bankers are willing to advance us the necessary sum.

We have already spent part of our profits in acquiring or adding to our assets, and it seems obvious that we cannot again spend or distribute as dividend funds which we have already disposed of. Under certain circumstances it might be safe to overdraw in order to pay a dividend; for instance if the book value of our planted acre were abnormally low. Our book value per planted acre is however not low enough to enable us to pursue such a course with safety. We, therefore, strongly recommend that we deal with the balance in the way I have just now stated.

We have as usual published very full details of the estate and the accounts I think are perfectly clear, and I hope that you will agree with me that despite the adversities which I have mentioned, and the lower selling price of rubber, the company has not made a bad showing.

Turning to the working account you will notice that our total production of 124,909 lbs. of rubber realised Tls. 89,246.30, as against last year's production of 100,266 lbs. which sold for Tls. 108,521.80. The unfavorable exchange and the drop in the price of rubber from 2/8.47d. per lb. to 2/3.12d. per lb. accounts for the decrease in gross income. The balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account is Tls. 50,200.19 as against last year's Tls. 64,098.72.

We have again charged 75% of the estate and Singapore expenses and all the Head Office and agency expenses to revenue account, leaving Tls. 8,482.66 charged to development account. If you approve of our recommendation to write off a further Tls. 28,000 from the development account, together with the Tls. 7,000—(which is made up of Tls. 6,000—premium on shares and Tls. 1,000—taken from profit and loss account), this account will stand at Tls. 47,484.38, making a total of Tls. 56,000.00 written off in 4 years.

I shall be happy to answer any

question relative to the estate or accounts as far as I am able.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

That the balance of Tls. 45,697.70 standing at the credit of Profit and Loss Account be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Tael cents fifty per share on 20,000 shares 15,000.00
To pay a bonus to the manager of 340.50
To write off Development Account the additional sum of 28,000.00
To carry forward to next year's account 2,357.20
Total 45,697.70

That Mr. L. E. Canning be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

The chairman further announced that dividend warrants would be posted for payment today, after which the meeting terminated.

London Rubber Market

London, July 27.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 8d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Previous Quotation, London, July 26:—
Spot: 2s. 7d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 8d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steadier.
London, July 27.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 7 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Barely Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, July 27:—
Spot: 2s. 8 1/2d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 8d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

BAR SILVER

London, July 28.—Today's Silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2d. Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, July 27:—
Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2d. Absence of buyers, Quiet.
London, July 27.—Today's Silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2d. Absence of buyers, Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, July 26:—
Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2d. Quiet.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE
TONIGHT
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

TEN STAR ARTISTS
The Biggest Success of the Season
Selected New Pictures

PROGRAMME

The Artist's Dream
Comedy Film
Acrobatic Violinists . . . George and Vincent.
Graceful Trapeze Performance, Miss Alceine.
Acrobatic Dance . . . Helm and Bennet.
Comicalities . . . Morris and Vincent.
How Stars Are Made
Comedy Film
New Gaumont Graphic

Musical Interlude . . . Morris and Vincent.
Oriental Dance . . . Miss Victoria.
Marvellous Acrobatic Acts, Martinez Troupe.

"When Cupid Caught a Thief"
Comedy
POPULAR CINEMA PRICES

Showing on Friday, Aug. 3rd
OFFICIAL ITALIAN WAR PICTURES

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards) from Range Road

Two Performances Nightly
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Tonight

SPECIAL PROGRAM

"THE FINGER PRINTS"

A Two reeler Detective Story, with interest increasing from the first moment of showing.

"MAX IS LOVE-SICK"
Fine comedy in 2 parts by Max Linder

"THE ANTI-FEMINIST"
"THE DYNAMITE TRAIN"
Very amusing comedies.

Usual Prices

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 31st & August 1st & 2nd

"LIBERTY"

The most thrilling and sensational serial ever produced
IN 20 EPISODES, EACH TWO REELS

FEATURING

MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO

A serial so entirely new, so strikingly unique, so distinctly different, that 20 episodes are necessary to portray its intensely dramatic story. A romance of American life, multiplied in power by the delicate thread of the beautiful love story that runs throughout. Played by a huge Company of Trans-Atlantic stars. A drama of today, swift in action, powerful in story, plot, situations, with enough of the military atmosphere to bring a thrill to everyone who follows the splendid story.

Showing 1st and 2nd Episodes, entitled:

"Fangs of the Wolf" and "Riding with Death"

"The Shielding Shadow"

The Final Chapter—Two Reels.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes depicting all the principal events.

"Harem Skarem Deacon"

L-Ko Comedy.

THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

BUBBLING WELL ROAD

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday
July 31st, and August 1st and 2nd

And Matinee on Saturday, 4th August at 3.30 p.m.

Under the Auspices of the

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Present

THE FIRST EXHIBITION IN SHANGHAI

of the

OFFICIAL ITALIAN WAR PICTURES

Taken by the Moving Picture Section

of the

ITALIAN ARMY

and

Specially Selected for this Occasion

The Famous Opera in Moving Pictures

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

By Request of the Italian Chamber of Commerce there will be no extra charge: The Prices of admission remaining as usual.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing on Monday, August 6th, 1917.
PERFORMANCE STARTS AT 9.15 P.M.

An Unsurpassed and Great Attraction.

Unequaled in its importance in Amusement Annals of the East.

M. S. COWAN

PRESENTS

The Incomparable **CAMEOS 9** Star Artistes 9

From the World's Leading Theatres.—An Artistic Combination of Rare Excellence

Presenting a Performance that has become

THE CRAZE OF FOUR CONTINENTS.

One constant succession of Exhilarating, Vivacious, Risk, Humorous, Captivating Scenes and Incidents, justly acknowledged by Press and Public to be in every sense the most Picturesque, Artistic, Natural, Miraculous and Refined Organisation touring the World.

GEMS OF MUSIC, WIT, HUMOR AND HISTORICALS.

In addition to a full Programme of Musical numbers the following Burlesques will be Presented

Monday August 6th	THE FARCICAL BURLESQUE
Tuesday " 7th	OUR BABY
Wednesday August 8th	THE FARCICAL COMEDY
Thursday " 9th	ON TRIAL
Friday August 10th	THE BURLESQUE OF BURLESQUES
Saturday " 11th	THE TIGER COD
Sunday August 12th	REQUEST NIGHT Special Selected Programme

Change of Programme Guaranteed Nightly
Prices of admission \$3, \$2 and \$1
Booking at Messrs S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Now open.

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £21,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 Bankers' Buildings, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy, Lower, Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
Total \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butler, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus—U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits 1,010,000.00
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—
Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santos, Genoa, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. G. L. Sargent.
Per C.N. s.s. Leny from Hankow:—Mr. L. H. Bailey.
Per H.O. s.s. Tehshing from Hankow:—Messrs. V. E. Levey, and A. Sopher.
Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland, Mr. C. Rousseau, The Martinez Troupe.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru from Japan:—Mr. N. K. Thooma, Mr. J. M. de Mandona, Mr. and Mrs. Cheung Gi and infant.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow:—Messrs. R. S. de Lavalles, S. Narey and L. G. Matthews.
Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. W. G. Pratt, Capt. J. C. Hannigan, Mr. J. H. Offer, Dr. A. W. Tucker, Messrs. R. G. Bristol, M. H. Moskin, H. G. Gu, J. Rowan, M. Leconte, P. Romans, E. Costa.
Per L.C. s.s. Kiangyung from Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, Misses H. Olsen and G. Middleton, Messrs. R. W. Jirk and J. Lawson, Masters A. Olsen, S. Olsen, W. Knight, W. Mitchell, J. Little, E. Little, M. Hunt, W. Middleton, M. Middleton, H. Taylor, A. Taylor, C. Butland and H. Butland. From Weihaiwei:—Mr. W. F. Inglis, and Master Parton.
Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningchao for Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Chilver, Mr. and Mrs. T. Poignand, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. T. Nien, Mrs. Lepetit, Messrs. T. Roche, G. Groot, B. C. Sethna, O. A. Madur, S. J. Belines, E. H. Shubeth, N. G. Beale, S. Y. Chang, Park Chew, A. Jorgensen, C. Larsen, and J. A. Bell.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. A. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sampson, Miss J. B. Frischling, Messrs. G. Davies, and Cannan.
Per Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. L. Mason, Misses Copp, and (2) Baker, and Mr. W. J. E. Forsyth. For Tientsin:

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived From	Ship's Name	Tonnage	Flag	Agent	Br.
Nov 14 Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger	Cerlowitz	US
June 23 Dairen	Alma	585	Br.	M. B. Co.	US
Aug 4 Hongkong	Alma	4282	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5 Hongkong	Alma	3868	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	YWGW
July 23 Japan	Alma	3846	Fr.	Cle M. Co.	USA
Aug 8 Hongkong	Alma	3865	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
July 17 Hongkong	Alma	3844	Am.	Fengke & Co.	YD
Dec 27 Nanking	Alma	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	US
July 18 Tientsin	Alma	1873	Br.	B. & S. Co.	CNPW
July 20 Tientsin	Alma	1428	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CLTW
July 25 Eching	Alma	858	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CLTW
July 24 Hankow	Alma	498	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CLTW
July 25 Japan	Alma	223	Jap.	K. M. A.	CLTW
July 28 Okinawangiao	Alma	1681	Jap.	M. E. K.	CLTW
July 29 Hankow	Alma	1735	Br.	B. & S. Co.	CLTW
July 16 Hankow	Alma	1683	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 20 Hankow	Alma	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
July 23	Alma	1878	Jap.	S. Zukl & Co.	US
July 20 Tientsin	Alma	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 20 Hongkong	Alma	3815	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
July 12 Guala	Alma	596	Dan	G. N. T. Co.	USA
July 22 Chiuwangiao	Alma	1323	Chl.	K. M. A.	CLTW
July 24 Hongkong	Alma	1570	Br.	B. & S. Co.	CNPW
July 19 Japan	Alma	2153	Jap.	N. Y. K.	CLTW
July 29 Hankow	Alma	1921	Br.	J. M. & Co.	CLTW
July 29 Tientsin	Alma	1426	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.	CLTW
July 28 Hankow	Alma	1828	Jap.	N. Y. K.	CLTW
July 29 Hankow	Alma	897	Br.	Geddes & Co.	CLTW
July 27 Hankow	Alma	746	Chl.	C. S. S. Co.	CLTW
July 25 Japan	Alma	3886	Jap.	N. Y. K.	CLTW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MNR	Apr. 11	Interned	Decidee	Fr g-b	650	..	..	..
Int. DW	Apr. 11	do	D de Lagree	Fr g-b	180	..	..	..
8 p	Apr. 11	do	Fushimi	Jap g-b	180	..	..	..
PAORI	Apr. 16	do	Monocacy	Am g-b	180	2	48	McPeaters
PAORI	Apr. 29	do	Palos	Am g-b	19	2	48	Delano
BEN	Apr. 13	do	Queros	Am g-b	870	4	55	Lewis
PAORI	Apr. 14	do	Samar	Am g-b	243	4	35	Brown
8 p	Apr. 14	do	Sulinda	Jap g-b	130	..	..	..
8 p	Apr. 14	do	Teba	Jap g-b	130	..	..	..
BNR	Apr. 14	do	Villalobos	Am g-b	370	4	56	Partello
CNWP	Apr. 14	do	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	..	..	..

PATTON'S SUN PROOF PAINTS

Goes Farther
Wears Longer

We guarantee you lasting protection.
Our FOREIGN PAINTER will save you money and teach you what you don't know about paint and painting.

Let us estimate on your job.

Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc.

Phone 108. 18b, Kiangse Road

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kpg. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the
Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PARMODAR.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicelayevsk, Vladivostok, Hallar, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernet.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LYON, Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 36,000,000
Reserve Fund 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshen, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Idsoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Mukden, Simasta, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.
R. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.
Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up
Capital H.\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund.....H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Omiya, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Fusan, Shimonoseki, Mobei, Wakamatsu, Kurekura, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYD'S BANK, LIMITED
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.
S. KAWAHARA, Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptadore Office).

中孚銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1914
Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Haichow, Penpu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Shaohsing.

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,408,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 6	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 8	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Panama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug 13	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
Aug 15	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Aug 21	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug 28	5.30	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 31	7.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 2	1.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 3	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirek	Bus.	R. V. F.
Aug 4	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 6	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 7	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 8	5.00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 31	5.30	Liverpool via ports	Sawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	..	Sydney & Bangkok via ports	Fionia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Aug 17	..	Liverpool via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 21	..	Liverpool via ports	Mitsui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 31	1.30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug 1	9.00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sunline	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Chenap	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 31	7.00	Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	3.00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	11.00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.
Aug 1	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungliang	Jap.	S. M. E.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 31	11.00	Hankow	Luany	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Kuwo	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Tsao maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Tamara	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Singyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Taipei	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Wachang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	..	Hankow	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 29	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2885	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
Aug 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.	GNW
Aug 1	Hongkong	Siberia maru	11800	Jap.	Alexander	OWSE
Aug 1	Hongkong	Surgu maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. E.	SMRW
Aug 1	Dalry	Kobe maru	991	Jap.	S. M. E.	SMRW
Aug 1	Hankow	Sapporo maru	1513	Rus.	S. M. E.	SMRW
Aug 1	Hankow	Tomsk	1066	Jap.	Sato Shikai	SMRW
Aug 1	Hankow	Yokohama maru	788	Br.	B. & S.	SMRW
Aug 1	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2688	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYW
Aug 1	Hankow	Nankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	NYW
Aug 1	Hankow	Kasuga maru	2287	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYW
Aug 1	Hankow	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	NYW
Aug 1	Hankow	Kiangyung	1453	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	NYW
Aug 1	Hankow	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	NYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 29	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Esan	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hunan	1803	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	1855	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Esan	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kiangyung	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taipei	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Koboku maru	626	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kiangyung	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Tjimonok	5646	Dat.	H. G. T. Co.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Uraga maru	1284	Jap.	M.B.K.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Harold Dollar	2885	Br.	R. Dollar
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Ningshao	2868	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Tuesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang, tons 2,664 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Tuesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co. S. Str. Pengyang, Maru Capt. S. N.Y.K. will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, July 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co. S. Str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Kawamura, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 31 at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO and POOTUNG.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze wharf on August 14, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamashi will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Aug. 18 at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungliang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, July 31 at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 31, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Tuesday, morning, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIEN-TSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, Aug. 2, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Aug. 4, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 7, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Aug. 16 at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Panama Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 8 at 10 a.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. T. Nemoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at 10 a.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luany, Nankin, Poyang, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shantung, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhol, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Pootung Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Venezuela" .. Aug. 18, 1917

S.S. "Ecuador" .. Sept. 15, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" .. Oct. 13, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" .. Nov. 10, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Venezuela" .. July 28, 1917

S.S. "Ecuador" .. Aug. 25, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" .. Sept. 22, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" .. Oct. 20, 1917

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

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Special representatives. 1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Shanghai

Telephone 5056.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

arr. leave

"PANAMA MARU" * (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Aug. 7, 8

"MANILA MARU" ** (18,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Aug. 20, 21

* Will not call at Nagasaki.

** Will not call at Moji.

(For Hongkong) arr. leave

"CHICAGO MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Aug. 13, 14

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen ar. leave

"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, July 31 Aug. 4

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau ar. leave

"KOHOKU MARU" .. (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 14, 16

For Pootung, Keelung and Takao ar. leave

"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Aug. 16, 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

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Shanghai to Vancouver

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VIA GLACIER, FIELD, LAKE LOUISE, BANFF

Along the Fraser and Thomson River Canyons

Through the Selkirk and Canadian Rockies

Every facility of our office is at your disposal in planning trips, and we shall be pleased to quote fares to any point, and work out itineraries from starting point to destination.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.			
For London or Liverpool via ports. (For Liverpool.)			
*SUWA MARU	21,000	July 31	
*ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Aug. 17	
*HITACHI MARU	12,500	Aug. 21	
FOR HONGKONG.			
SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 11	
AMERICAN LINE.			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.			
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Aug. 6	
SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 23, 1917	
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Sept. 17	
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE.			
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
YAWATA MARU	7,000	July 31	
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Aug. 4	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Aug. 7	
OMI MARU	7,000	Aug. 11	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Aug. 14	
Kobe to Seattle.			
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Aug. 3	
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Aug. 2	
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Aug. 9	
FOR JAPAN.			
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Aug. 8	
ITO MARU	12,500	Aug. 8	
AUSTRALIAN LINE.			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)			
AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 14, 1917	
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18, 1917	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 16	
CALCUTTA LINE.			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
BOMBAY LINE.			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.			
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.			
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.			

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line			
Mail	Mail	Local	Local
101	3	1	4
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
208	83	0	102
234	112	84	103
239	117	84	104
240	118	84	105
190	520	230	521
Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Mail	Local	Local
101	3	1	4
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
715	110	0	102
725	110	0	103
743	120	271	104
1133	150	78	105
1457	174	148	106
1801	201	148	107
7	201	220	108
109	221	266	109
1309	038	318	110
1315	018	377	111
1509	316	377	112
1818	450	377	113
9	450	430	114
630	457	430	115
1156	823	623	116
1209	810	623	117
1637	1152	600	118
1838	1370	631	119
Shanghai-Nanking Line			
Express	Express	Express	Express
16	10	10	15
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
2300	1420	0	140
700	2120	193	735
Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line			
Express	Express	Express	Express
16	10	10	15
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
930	130	210	640
1022	1450	223	650
1022	1450	223	650

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Friday only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. acc. m.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

EAR DISTURBANCES

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Some Have To Give Up The Service On Account Of Lack Of Adaptability

OTHERS GET 'SECOND WIND'

Probable Changes Take Place In Blood Vessels Similar To Those In Air Passages

New York, June 30.—Dr. Castex of Paris has investigated the ear disturbances of aviators and reported his findings to the Societe de Medecine de Paris. A translation of a part of his paper and of the discussion which followed appears in the current issue of The Medical Record. It reads in part:

"He has had unusual opportunities for the examination of aviators at the Villermont Military Hospital. From the outset of the war the aviators presented sufficient anomalies of this character to bring about a systematic investigation with especial regard to prophylaxis. The subjective sensations on ascending and descending were recorded. At the very start could be felt in the ears, and at about 1,500 meters the latter felt as if completely occluded. If now the mouth was opened there was a sensation of a valve opening in the bottom of the ear. The nose became insufficient for respiration, and the majority of aviators were compelled to open their mouths.

"When the altimeter marked 4,000 meters the aviators appeared to have regained his normal poise, partly because at this height there is no longer any wind. In the descent the same phenomena occur with increased intensity. In some cases the aviator no longer hears his motor. By making an effort to close the nostrils and mouth every 200 or 300 meters, or merely yawning, the aviator avoids certain burdensome sensations, such as heaviness of the head and constriction or swelling in the fauces, (throat). After landing one still hears the motor for a variable period. Sometimes the heavy feeling in the head, the ringing in the ears, and even autophony may persist for four or five minutes. Vertigo is uncommon. Some aviators were made temporarily deaf.

"A sub-Lieutenant who complained of his ears after landing showed congestion of both membranes, which had led in one locality to a small ecchymosis, (hemorrhage under the skin). It was remarked that the higher the flight the more severe were the symptoms. Thus one man had flown at low heights for years without experiencing any auditory troubles. Upon flying 4,000 meters high the latter at once superseded. In aviators with old ear trouble the symptoms are aggravated. The ears may bleed in the first case, and with sclerosis (hardening due to inflammation) the subjective 'rushing sounds' persist for a long time. In a few instances the condition becomes permanent and flying must be abandoned. These phenomena may be aggravated when extra effort is required. Thus aviators who have been free from ear troubles in single motor machines have begun to complain as soon as transferred to one with a double motor.

"The author seeks to explain these phenomena as follows: As the flier ascends, the air pressure becomes less and the internal pressure in tympanum and tube exceeds that of the atmosphere. In descending conditions are reversed. Charges within the blood vessels doubtless correspond to those in the air-containing structures. In a somewhat sclerosed tympanum in which the normal elasticity has been injured, the return to normal conditions is more or less delayed.

"To remedy this state of affairs must every aviator have perfect ears? The author is far from advocating such rigor. Men are today doing excellent service as fliers who have undergone repeated attacks of transient deafness. An aviator with a certain degree of commotion of the labyrinth from shell shock is still flying, as is another with a suppurating left ear. It is well to insist that the nasal passages are in the best possible condition, and hypertrophies and spurs require operative removal. Cotton worn in the ear is useless and even dangerous. After landing, the aviator should always rest for fifteen or thirty minutes.

"A considerable discussion followed the reading of the paper. The author, in response to a query, stated that immunity above the height of 4,000 meters was due to adaptation. One might compare it to the second wind of a runner. Comparisons were made between the effects of aviation and those of mountain climbing. In both fatigue acts as a synergist (an aid) to rarified air. There is a notable difference between flying and balloon ascent, because in the latter fatigue can be eliminated. In aviation fatigue can antagonize adaptation.

"The part played by the circulatory disturbances is an unknown factor. For some failure of the blood to adapt itself is held to be the better explanation of some of the disorders, so far, at least, as congestions are concerned. Under such circumstances the gas interchange is disturbed with possible retention of carbonic acid. In mountain climbing these congestions occur until a certain height is reached, when adaptation of pressures is complete. Mountain climbers suffer as a rule only from physical fatigue; aviators from both physical and nervous strain."

Various Types in Famous French Foreign Legion



FOREIGN LEGION TYPES.
Here is an interesting study in nationalities. It shows the various types represented in the famous fighting Foreign Legion of France. Top, left to right, are shown a British, West Indian, a Japanese, and a native of Ceylon. No American is shown in the picture, although a number of Americans have distinguished themselves as members of the Legion.

Railway Men Praised

By Sir Eric Geddes

Have Given Army Movement Such As No Other Force Has Had

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 28.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Cambridge today, paid a tribute to the work of British railwaymen in the war in giving the army movement which, up to the present, no army has possessed. The munitions wagons have now been superseded by small gauge railways which have resulted in the saving of thousands of lives. The destruction of German military power is being achieved, since last Spring more than people imagined and the morale of the German Army is assuredly going fast.

From his own experience Sir Eric Geddes assured his hearers of his confidence in the army and navy. He was sure the public generally placed confidence in both services.

With regard to his own attitude at the Admiralty, he would not interfere with naval strategy but would attend to the needs of the fleet.

German Air Raider

Reaches Paris Suburb

No Serious Damage Done By Single Machine, Says French Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 28.—Concerning the air raid mentioned in a recent German communiqué Le Journal states that one German aeroplane reached a suburb but the damage done was not serious.

Germans In Plaster

Used By Americans

Infection With Tetanus Is Laid To German Sympathisers By Officials

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 28.—The Attorney General warns the public against using sticking plaster, declaring that an expert examination disclosed the presence of tetanus germs in plaster which is believed to have been distributed by German sympathisers.

Yesterday's Silk Market

Kind	Chop and Grade	Price
Tsitlee		
Blue Elephant	Tis. 610	
Steam Fil.		
Factory, E. 1., 10/12	990	
Anchor E. 1., 10/12	990	
Aster, E. 1., 10/12	920	
Sun and Deer, 10/12	930	
Lo Han, E. 1., 9/10	910	
Woman Loom, 1, 9/11	910	
Double Cash, E. 1., 9/11	900	
Tsitlee R. R.		
Pegasus, 1, 2, 3	705	
Buffalo, A. B. C.	705	
Double Crab, 1.	670	

U. K. METAL MARKET

(Reuter's Service)
London, July 27.—Today's metal prices were:—

Standard Copper G. M. B. 125 5 0
L.O.B. 125 5 0
American Electrolytic 99
90% Copper L.O.B. 137 0 0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton 100
Soft Lead "Spanish" 30 0 0
L.O.B. 30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand
Ex Warehouse L.O.B. (1/-

Extra 'in flask' 20 0 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24
100 lbs. 112 Sheets per
Case tin lined Cases
without Hoops L.O.B.
Wales 37s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.
Muntz Metal, L.O.B. London
or Liverpool (less
3%) 186d. Nominal
Standard Tin (Cash) 243 10 0
Spelter (dry soft) L.O.B. 52 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24
Gauge L.O.B. 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 250 0 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

(Reuter's Service)
London, July 27.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—
Consols 2 1/4% for account. 155 1/2
Cheques on London at Paris
Fr. 27.18
G. \$ 4.76 1/2
T.T. on London at New York
G. \$ 4.76 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 39 1/2
Bank of England Rate of
Discount 5%
Market rate of Discount 4 1/2%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. 31.50d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Seinde
and Bengal 15.80d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot 19.15d.
Plantation Rubber July
2s. 6 1/2d. paid.
Price of common to Low Medium.
Tea fixed 11 pence to shilling.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshai left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Tucktoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwha will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfong will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangshai left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangshai left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday.

Siccecast Weather Report

29.—Overcast weather in China and Formosa. Rain in the Philippines. Three cyclonic centers are developing, at the latitude of the 20th Parallel; one, over the Gulf of Tonking, another, in the neighbourhood of the Pratas; the third one, more important, East of the Balintang Channel.

30.—Overcast, close weather with showers of a short duration. Barometer falling. Weather clearing up at gon.

Monday, July 30, 1917.

WEATHER.			
Bar. at Canton.	mm.	in.	Bar. at Shanghai.
756.64	29.79	29.79	756.64
Variation mm. for 24 h.	1.66	1.66	1.66
Variation mm. for 12 h.	1.17	1.17	1.17
Direction	88	88	88
Wind	Kilom per hour	13.0	13.0
Miles	13.0	13.0	13.0
Temperature	Fahr	77.4	77.4
Humidity	92	92	92
Relative Humidity	92	92	92
Wet-bulb temp.	77.4	77.4	77.4
Wet-bulb temp.	77.4	77.4	77.4

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS.	Express	Local	Slow	Coastal	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Express
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.10
WUSU	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.20
CHANGCHOW	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.00	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.30	arr. 13.40
TANYANG	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.00	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.30	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.50	arr. 15.00	arr. 15.10
CHANGKIANG	arr. 15.20	arr. 15.30	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.50	arr. 16.00	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.20	arr. 16.30	arr. 16.40
NANKING	arr. 16.50	arr. 17.00	arr. 17.10	arr. 17.20	arr. 17.30	arr. 17.40	arr. 17.50	arr. 18.00	arr. 18.10
NANKING FERRY	arr. 18.20	arr. 18.30	arr. 18.40	arr. 18.50	arr. 19.00	arr. 19.10	arr. 19.20	arr. 19.30	arr. 19.40
Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Express	Local	Slow	Coastal	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Express
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.10
WUSU	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.20
CHANGCHOW	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.00	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.30	arr. 13.40
TANYANG	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.00	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.30	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.50	arr. 15.00	arr. 15.10
CHANGKIANG	arr. 15.20	arr. 15.30	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.50	arr. 16.00	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.20	arr. 16.30	arr. 16.40
NANKING	arr. 16.50	arr. 17.00	arr. 17.10	arr. 17.20	arr. 17.30	arr. 17.40	arr. 17.50	arr. 18.00	arr. 18.10
NANKING FERRY	arr. 18.20	arr. 18.30	arr. 18.40	arr. 18.50	arr. 19.00	arr. 19.10	arr. 19.20	arr. 19.30	arr. 19.40

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

STATIONS.	Express	Local	Slow	Coastal	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Express
WOOSUNG FORTS	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.50	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.20
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.20

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

CHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE									
KOU "DOWN"		MAIN LINE				ZOU KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"			
STATIONS.	Express	Local	Slow	Coastal	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Express
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.30				

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CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 307.

I have today resumed charge of the Shanghai Postal District.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 30th July, 1917. 14614

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

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MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2453

POLITICAL MEETINGS

Of late there have been certain unbridled utterances by political malcontents and others affecting the Chinese Government; with attacks upon public personages and immoderate defamatory accusations in which terms of violent abuse have been employed of such nature as tend to perturb the public mind and to prove subversive of peace and good order.

In the Foreign Settlement the Council is the executive custodian of order. In pursuance, therefore, of the powers vested in the Council the following regulations with regard to meetings of a political nature are issued for observance by all persons within the Foreign Settlement. These regulations will be enforced forthwith:

1. No meeting of a political nature shall be held in the Foreign Settlement without special permission from the Council.
2. Any person or persons wishing to convene such meeting shall apply for the necessary permission at least forty-eight hours in advance to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating the object of the meeting and giving in a general way all particulars with regard to those attending the meeting and the programme to be observed at the meeting.

By order,
E. S. Benbow Rowe,
Assistant Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, July 27, 1917. 14587

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NOTICE

As it has been found advisable that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company establish their own agency at Shanghai, the undersigned will hand over the agency for the above from the 1st of August, 1917, to Mr. B. C. Haile, who has been appointed agent.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.

The undersigned begs to notify that he has been appointed agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from the 1st of August.
The agency will be continued on its present premises:

1-B Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Building)
B. C. HAILE,
Special Representative.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
14584

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, 1917, the International Import and Export Company, Incorporated, made a voluntary general assignment to the undersigned trustee for the benefit of creditors.

All persons having claims against said company are hereby requested to send the same to the undersigned and all persons indebted to said Company are notified to pay the same only to the order of the undersigned. Until further notice the business of said company will be conducted by the undersigned as such trustee at 82 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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